The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3743. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN GEORGIA.

THE ACTION OF SATURDAY.

THE ACTION OF SUNDAY.

Desperate Fighting on Both Sides.

The Losses Estimated at Thirty Thousand.

The Battle Undecided on Sunday Night.

GUNS LOST AND GUNS CAPTURED.

Rosecrans Reported to be Driving the Rebel Advance.

THE BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Sept. 21.

The *Commercial* of this city gives the following account of the great battle near Chattanooga on Saturday:

"The battle opened at 11 o'clock in the vicinity of Widow Glenn, on the road leading from McLamore's Cave to Chattanooga.

The fighting soon became general, the rebels maneuvering their troops finely.

Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis battery, and captured five out of the six guns belonging to it. Capt. VAN PELT, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner.

At 2 o'clock the contest was perfectly terrific, the roll of musketry being far more continuous and deafening than at Stones River.

At 2:40 P. M., our division centre was pushed, broken, and retreated in disorder.

Col. BARNES planted a battery and soon checked the pursuing enemy, who, in turn, were driven over the same ground.

The division of Gen. DAVIS was then driven back by the rebels with heavy loss, and every gun of the Eighth Indiana regiment was captured, when Gen. DAVIS rallied his forces and pushed the enemy back and retook the guns.

REYNOLDS lost heavily, but stubbornly held his position, driving the enemy, but never leaving his line.

PALMER, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole battery, and two guns were lost.

VAN CLEVE, although fighting gallantly, lost ground, and being overpowered, failed to regain his position.

Our line was pressed severely and wavered.

The rebels exulting over their apparent success, made the air resound with cheers. They advanced along the whole line, and when within fire the musketry rolled from right to left, and till 5 o'clock the fighting was terrific.

Gen. ROSECRANS grew anxious; the wounded came pouring in, and the rebels kept steadily moving up to his headquarters.

New forces were opposed to the rebels, and from this time till dark the battle raged with destructive fury.

At dusk when the firing had almost ceased, the rebels threw forward fresh troops and engaged our right.

The action again became general until long after dark, and raged with the greatest fury.

The battle thus far has been a bloody one and our loss is very heavy.

Rebel prisoners say that some of their regiments are almost annihilated.

Both armies occupy the same ground as when the action began.

We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the East.

We took ten guns and lost seven.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, *Sunday, Tenn., Sept. 20.*

There has been great excitement here all day, as it became known early this morning that BRAGG and ROSECRANS had met in battle. From officers who have arrived I learn that BRAGG, reinforced by at least one division from LEE's army, attacked ROSECRANS yesterday morning, causing considerable confusion in THOMAS' corps. The fight took place in Walker County, which is full of creeks and mountains. As near as I can learn, it was drive on one side, and then the other, neither gaining much advantage. The divisions of Generals VAN CLEVE and REYNOLDS suffered to some extent, and after losing much ground, recovered it. There was considerable hand-to-hand fighting, and several pieces of artillery were captured, recaptured, and lost again. As at the battle of Stone River, Generals PALMER and NEGLEY maneuvered their respective divisions splendidly, and assisted VAN CLEVE in recovering lost ground. The artillery was not called into requisition in all the divisions. The Tenth Indiana suffered most, and lost all its field officers. The Thirty-first Illinois, Fortieth Kentucky and Second Ohio also assisted in the brunt of the action. It is believed at Gen. GRANGER's headquarters (Nashville) that the struggle ended yesterday (Saturday 19th) with no Federal disadvantages, though the most absurd rumors have prevailed the entire day. The Secessionists here had Gens. NEGLEY, STANLEY and PALMER killed, but news of an official character states that neither are injured. The presumption is that, (considering BURNSIDE has not established communication with ROSECRANS,) Gen. JOHNSON, who was in command, calculated to crawl in between the two armies, crush BURNSIDE's force, which was comparatively small, and then pounce upon ROSECRANS, thus whipping us by detail. In this, no doubt, he has failed, as the rebel forces stumbled against THOMAS' corps of ROSECRANS' army. There would, probably, have been no vacillating upon our side, had it not been that the respective commands were under marching orders and moving independently. Our latest dispatches, received at Gen. GRANGER's, are of a nature which must enlist no apprehensions as to the result.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 21—12:45 A. M.

Our army under Gen. ROSECRANS has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by BRAGG, with heavy reinforcements from LEE, BEAUREGARD and JOE JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

The *National Republican* says:

"The enemy attacked ROSECRANS again on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day.

According to the latest accounts received here up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, which left Chattanooga at 8 o'clock last evening, two, and only two, of Gen. ROSECRANS' divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion. But, from 8,000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got back to their places; while the remainder of the army had not given away or retreated, and *at the latest moment was driving the advance of the rebel army back.*

This we know is the latest news here.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of thirty thousand.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

An Attack by Guerrillas—Capture of $2,200,000 in Confederate Funds—Desertions from the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, writing to the Navy Department from Cairo, under date of Sept. 15, says:

"The river below seems quiet. There has been but one attempt made to obstruct commerce or navigation. A body of guerrillas attacked the gunboat *Champion* from behind the levee while she was convoying a body of troops below. The troops passed on safely and the *Champion* stopped and fought the rebels until she made them retire, losing some of their men—report says fifty-seven. They have not been heard of since, except that they were falling back on Alexandria, Gen. HAMMER having given them chase with his division.

As I came up I overtook a part of the Marine brigade, under Col. CROSBY. He reported to me that he had just captured at Bellvar three rebel paymasters, with $2,200,000 in Confederate money, to pay off the soldiers at Little Rock. He also captured the escort, consisting of thirty-five men. This will not improve the dissatisfaction now existing in Gen. PRICE's army, and the next news we hear will be that Gen. SCHOFIELD has possession of Little Rock.

The gunboats pick up deserters every day, who say the rebels don't intend to fight in Arkansas, and that with proper steps she will be in the Union again in forty days. Lieut. BACON captured a Col. MAYNOCK, who was on a conscription expedition, and it gave general satisfaction to all the people."

FROM MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Soldiers Shot by Guerrillas—A Steamboat Burned—Refugees—Gen. Hunter—Quantrell's Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

The steamer *Marcella* was boarded and plundered, on the 15th inst., at Dover Landing, Lafayette County. The soldiers of the Fifth State militia, returning home on furlough, were taken two miles into the woods and shot. The boat was burned.

During the past week 1,000 persons have crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refugees from the border counties. Cass County, under Gen. EWING's order, is nearly depopulated.

Gen. HUNTER has arrived, to preside over the commission to investigate the burning of the steamer *Ruth*.

A Leavenworth dispatch to the *Democrat* says a messenger, who came to Fort Scott on Wednesday night, reports COFFEE at Cowstain Prairie with 1,500 men, and that QUANTRELL had passed Ball's Mills with most of his command on his way south, probably to join COFFEE. A company of the Second Kansas (colored) and the Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment are a few miles from COFFEE's rendezvous.

BLUNT was on his way up with a small escort.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

A Successful Expedition to Alexandria.

CAIRO, Sunday, Sept. 20.

An expedition under Gen. C. RICKER, from Natchez to Alexandria, captured several cannon, and destroyed a fortification at Alexandria. A large quantity of mules, stores and cattle were also captured.

THE LATE FIGHT NEAR KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 16.

On Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. CAYES, with 300 men of the One Hundredth Ohio regiment was attacked near Tilford, 22 miles up the railroad, by 1,800 rebels, under Gen. JACKSON.

After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

(The rebel journals have already reported this affair as having occurred near Jonesboro.—ED. TIMES.)

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 21.

Arrived, ship *Herald of the Morning*, from Boston.

A private letter from the American Minister, Mr. PRUYN, dated at Kanagawa, Japan, Aug. 10th, says, that the prompt resentment of the outrage upon our flag has resulted most favorably. The *Wyoming*, with six guns, destroyed a Japanese steamer, bark and brig, mounting twenty-two guns, besides enfilading six batteries. The accomplishment of so much with so little means, astonished the Government and people of Japan, and, what is strange, the Government is obliged to us.

Other advices, of the same date, say the British fleet had gone to SATSUMA's dominions to demand £25,000 indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. RICHARDSON. If the money is not paid a considerable campaign would be inaugurated against the Damios.

Dates from Shanghai to the 21st July, state that the cholera was subsided and the mortality fearful.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 21.

The heavy rain of last Friday caused a break in the Erie Canal, at Hoffman's Ferry. The break extends 100 feet, and the earth was washed to the depth of 10 feet below the bottom of the canal. Boats will not be able to pass before Wednesday morning.

Difficulty Between Citizens and Soldiers in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 21.

Last night a difficulty occurred, on the corner of Bigrad and Spring streets, between some citizens and soldiers, in which three of the former were wounded.

Arrival of Cotton at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Sept. 21.

The steamer *Edwin Hawkins*, from Matamoras, with a full load of cotton for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

ADVANCE OF CAVALRY.

A movement of the Army of the Potomac has commenced, so far as to send forward BUFORD's cavalry across the Rapidan. The crossing was effected without opposition. It is prophesied that but a feeble force of rebels intervenes between MEADE and Richmond. Commanders who have doubted the accumulated evidence of many detachments sent from LEE's army southward, now seem inclined to admit the fact, since the news of the Chattanooga battle has begun to arrive, ROSECRANS is fighting the whole Southern Confederacy.

DISAPPEARANCE OF REBEL FORCES.

A gentleman who left Falmouth a few days ago, reports that there was no rebel force in or near Fredericksburgh, and but few pickets were to be seen. The same party says there is only one brigade as low down as Germania, on the Rapidan.

A MARAUDING PARTY.

There is only one squad of rebel troops now north of the Rappahannock and east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. These men are on a marauding excursion to pick up stragglers, whom they strip of everything valuable, and then let go. Two men, with Drs. SMITH and ROMANZE, of the Michigan cavalry brigade, were captured Sunday, between Hartwood Church and Catlett's Station, and this morning they came into camp stripped of everything.

DRAFT MATTERS.

It having been ascertained that ship-rocked men, after passing as substitutes, have sent to the general rendezvous others disqualified for military service, but answering to the same name, the Provost-Marshal-General directs that Provost-Marshals be held responsible for delivering the identical men who have passed examination. Members of the Board of Enrollment are also notified that any neglect or violation of paragraphs 95, 23, 24 and 25 of the regulations for Provost-Marshals will result in the dismissal of the offender.

SWINDLING OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

The Bureau of Exchange here received a letter a day or two since from Commissioner OTEY, at Richmond, notifying them that twelve thousand prisoners paroled by Gen. GRANT, had been returned in the field, and in exchange, referred to the same number of our prisoners delivered at City Point. The whole statement in regard to delivery was a lie; not a man of ours had been returned for those twelve thousand, who were then armed, and have doubtless participated in the late battle at Chattanooga.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Capt. BARNES, Fifth New-York cavalry, was seriously wounded near Kelly's Ford on Thursday last. There is some reason to believe that the shot was fired by a deserting conscript, to avoid being captured.

A RAILROAD PROTECTED.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is now thoroughly guarded as far as Culpeper Court-House, mostly by detachments from the Eleventh corps.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day have been $485,216, the largest amount ever received in one day. The receipts from this source are steadily increasing.

THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR.

Gen. COBRIN had an interview to-day with the Secretary of State with reference to his mission from the Juarez authorities.

LEFT FOR NEW-YORK.

Assistant Secretary of State FREDERICK SEWARD left for New-York this morning, to be absent three or four days.

DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A CHASE AFTER THE GUERRILLA WHITE.

Reliable information has reached Washington that at noon on Friday last Col. LOWELL, in command of the Second Massachusetts regiment and detachments of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth New-York cavalry, started out in pursuit of the guerilla WHITE. Col. LOWELL found that WHITE had crossed Goose Creek at Cockrell's Ford and crossed the country in nearly a straight line toward Mount Gilead and Hughesville, passing near Ball's Mills at 11 o'clock on that day. The trail of WHITE's men was discerned early on the morning of the 19th, and was followed to a point near Mount Gilead. Satisfactory evidence then appearing that WHITE was back on the Snickersville road. Col. LOWELL returned to Dover and Aldie to camp. As the result of the expedition three of WHITE's men were captured and one killed. Four citizens on horseback were also arrested under suspicious circumstances. In some of the places visited by Col. LOWELL, he was informed that WHITE had notified the rebels that they had been conscripted; but no steps it appears had been taken to force them into the rebel service. It was currently reported at Aldie that both WHITE and MOSBY had received orders to leave Loudon County, and move nearer to the main body of LEE's army.

All the guerrillas that have been recently at home have gone West within a day or two.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received information *of the capture of the schooner Flying Scud, by the steamer Princess Royal*, on the 12th ult. She was *from Brazos, Texas, loaded with cotton.*

The U. S. bark *Gem of the Sea*, on the 31st ult., off *Charleston Harbor, Fla., captured the sloop Richard*, five tons burden, loaded with 8½ bales of cotton.

SILVER BAR CONTRIBUTION FROM NEVADA.

Private advices from Virginia City, Nevada Territory, say additional subscriptions to the amount of $9,000 have been made there for the Sanitary Commission. The money is to be forwarded in silver bricks of about $1,000 each. A good evidence of the mineral resources of that Territory, as well as of the liberality of its inhabitants.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac to-night states that many of the substitutes who had deserted were shot in the several corps towards the close of last week, and prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders, without hope of pardon.

THE NIAGARA READY FOR SEA.

The magnificent steamship *Niagara*, of 5,000 tons, and with her enormous battery, is now ready for sea at Boston, where she has remained so as to be conveniently near to those patriotic fishermen who have so long manifested an earnest desire to enlist in the navy. The early departure of the steamship is desired in apprehension of the advent of JOHN LAIRD's rebel rams, with the connivance of the British Government. The enlistment of the fishermen has been retarded owing to an unusually successful fishing season and the advance of the price of fish. Success in their labors makes them very independent. In view of rich prizes it is supposed that the business of recruiting for the navy will be additionally stimulated.

THE EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

It may not be generally known that the causes which exempt from service under the Enrollment act are not as numerous as those governing the military service in Europe. The examinations under that act are conducted with about the same particularity as in our regular army. The list of causes was prepared by a Board of Surgeons, and sanctioned by the military authorities, apart from any agency of the Provost-Marshal-General.

EXPLOITS OF A SCOUTING PARTY.

A scouting party has been patrolling the country between the Occoquan, Dumfries and Brentsville for the last five days, during which they have scattered the rebel guerrillas, captured one of them and a number of their horses, and brought in nine deserters

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE GREAT BATTLES.

IMPORTANT DETAILS.

Our Army Victorious on Saturday.

THE POSITION ON SUNDAY MORNING.

A FIERCE ASSAULT ON OUR LEFT.

DESPERATE TWO HOURS' STRUGGLE.

The Enemy Several Times Repulsed.

Handsome Manœuvering on Both Sides.

A Vigorous Dash on Our Right and Centre.

THEY BREAK BEFORE THE ONSLAUGHT.

TERRIFIC FLANK ATTACK.

Opportune Arrival of Reinforcements.

Repulse of the Enemy at All Points.

THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR.

OUR CAPTURES AND CASUALTIES

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The battle on the 19th resulted well for us, we having held our own as established on our left, and concentrated our forces during the day; and on Sunday morning we held a handsome line, with our right on a ridge of hills and our left protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. Our left rested on the east side of Rossville and Lafayette, about four miles south of Rossville.

In the fight of the 19th we had lost about 600 killed and 2,000 wounded, and were ahead three pieces of artillery; and the men were in splendid spirits.

The engagement was resumed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th by attempts of the rebels to storm Gen. THOMAS' left and front. They were severely repulsed several times with heavy loss to them and very little to us. This fight last an hour and a half, and was the most terrific of the war, a continuous fire of musketry and artillery being kept up with deadly effect.

During this fight our right and centre were not engaged—our skirmishers keeping up a halting fire.

The enemy, finding their assaults vain, maneuvered to the left with the intention of throwing a force on the Rossville road and attacking THOMAS on the left flank. At this juncture THOMAS ordered Gen. BRANNAN, who had one brigade in reserve and two with REYNOLDS, holding the key of the position, which was THOMAS's right, to move to the left of the line, to protect the flank of Gen. ROSECRANS, and at the same time sent DAVIS and VAN CLEVE from the right and centre to support BRANNAN in the effort to hold the line to Rossville, and protect THOMAS's right.

On seeing the withdrawal of the skirmishers in front of the division, which was moving from the *right and centre, the enemy made a vigorous attack* on that part of the line, piercing the centre, cutting off DAVIS and SHERIDAN from the left, and driving the centre into the mountains, both right and centre being much scattered, without very serious loss in killed or wounded.

The right and centre gone, THOMAS' right became exposed to a most terrific flank attack, and REYNOLDS and BRANNON, and the right of THOMAS' line was swung around. His extreme left being as at first, this also fell back a short distance on the Rossville road.

Parts of the centre were gathered up and reported to THOMAS, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements. At 1 o'clock, Gen. GRANGER, with one division of reserves, came up, and was at once thrown into the centre, driving the enemy handsomely from his position on a strong ridge, with heavy loss. The fire from one of GRANGER's batteries mowed them down like grass.

This fight lasted about half an hour, with slight loss to us. Capt. RUSSELL, Gen. GRANGER's Adjutant, was killed before we had been ten minutes in the fight. After this bloody repulse the enemy remained quiet until 4 o'clock, persisting, however, in maneuvering on both flanks. Their full and correct information regarding this country enabled them to do so with great facility.

Having gotten again on our flank the enemy made a vigorous attack, and a fight ensued, which has no parallel in the history of this army.

Col. HARKER's brigade and Gen. WOOD's division distinguished themselves in the fight.

Gen. WOOD, Col. HARKER and Gen. GARFIELD were present, and with the remnant of Gen. JOHNSON's division held the left, and covered himself with glory.

On the right and centre, Gens. BRANNON, BAIRD REYNOLDS and PALMER, with parts of their divisions, fought most gallantly, while Gens. SHERMAN and GRANGER held the reserve, and drove the enemy at every point where they went in.

At 5 o'clock, Gen. THOMAS was still triumphant, and on the left held his line of the morning, but with the right of the enemy nearly back to his line, nearly at right angles with that of the morning. Two lines of retreat were open to Gen. THOMAS to Chattanooga, one of which he fell back to—to Rossville—during the night. Our losses have necessarily been heavy but the list of killed will be surprisingly light, and in the two days' engagement we have not suffered more in men than the enemy. In the charge by Gen. THOMAS, on the first day, the enemy lost as many in killed as we did in the whole day. What the losses in prisoners and material are cannot now be reported. Our killed will reach 1,200; our wounded will amount to 7,000—most of them slight wounds.

Among the general officers killed are Gen. Lytle, Col. Key, Col. King, commanding brigade, and Col. Barlieton, of the One hundred and first Illinois. Among the wounded are Gen. Morion, of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff; Col. Croxter, Fourth Kentucky; Col. Frankhouse, Ninety-eighth Illinois; Lieut.-Col. Mudge, Eleventh Michigan; Lieut.-Col. Hunt, Fourth Kentucky; Col. Bradley, commanding brigade in Sheridan's division; Col. Chas. Anderson, Sixth Ohio; Maj. Mildman, Eighteenth Kentucky; Lieut.-Col. Tripp, Sixth Indiana; Lieut.-Col. Bryan, Seventy-fifth Indiana; Col. Armstrong, Ninety-third Ohio; Maj. Johnston, Twenty-second Illinois, and Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, of the Second Ohio—all slightly wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, of the Seventh Kentucky; Col. Stanley, of the Eighteenth Ohio, and Maj. Dawson, of the Nineteenth Infantry, were all slightly wounded.

Gen. John H. King is reported wounded and a prisoner.

We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1,200 of his men.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Various Rumors and Reports—Grant to the Rescue—Rosecrans and Bragg Still Fighting—Arrest of a Quartermaster—The Tobacco Crop.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 21—11:45 P. M.

Not a word has been received from ROSECRANS' army to-day.

The reports here that the rebels in considerable numbers were coming into Eastern Kentucky, through Pound Gap, are untrue.

Rumors, impossible to authenticate now, prevail; among them that a large part of GRANT's army is rapidly moving forward to aid ROSECRANS; that the engagement between ROSECRANS' and BRAGG's armies is still progressing, &c.

The military authorities here do not believe that any very seriously disastrous results have occurred to ROSECRANS' army.

Capt. SAMUEL BLACK, Assistant-Quartermaster in charge of forage, has been arrested on charge of fraud.

The tobacco market is excited, and largely advanced on account of the injury to the crops by the frosts of Friday and Saturday nights.

There has been no disturbance of the telegraph lines between this place and Chattanooga.

Proceedings Against a Union Newspaper.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

On Friday last, the *Union* newspaper, a semi-official organ of Gen. SCHOFIELD and the conservatives, published an editorial reflecting on Gen. EWING for depopulating certain border counties. On Saturday, Capt. PRICE, of the First Kansas regiment, made out charges and specifications, charging D. M. GAMSON, editor of the *Union*, with violating SCHOFIELD's Order No. 96, by publishing matter calculated to embarrass the military authorities, and filed them with the Adjutant-General, demanding an investigation. Mr. GAMSON has not yet been arrested; but, as Capt. PRICE is not the man to withdraw his charges, it seems that the organ of the authors of the order is likely to be the first victim.

Fire in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Sept. 21—midnight.

A large brick chair factory on Water-street is in one shot of flame. Hundreds of poor families will be thrown out of employment by this disaster. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The loss will be $50,000.

Illness of Cubas—Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 21.

CUBAS, the celebrated dansouse, is lying dangerously ill at the Girard House.

The sales of Five-twenties to-day amounted to $423,100. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 16.

Affairs on the Mississippi.

PORT HUDSON, NATCHEZ, BATON ROUGE, VICKSBURGH AND HELENA.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* thus sums up the condition of affairs at those places:

"Port Hudson is almost abandoned so far as Federal soldiers are concerned. The necessities of Gen. BANKS' expedition have required most of the men at that place, and as it was of no special advantage to the Government to hold that point, it has been partially evacuated. The number of men now there will not exceed one thousand.

At Natchez affairs seem to remain the same as on the day Gen. RANSON took possession. They live under the Federal rule as quietly as if the best specimen of a rebel General was giving them orders to obey.

Business is dull, but not any more so than would be expected. The wants of the people are few and easily supplied, and so long as the people from the adjoining country are not allowed to come to trade, will business be as it is now. It was stated a few days since in New-Orleans that the Secretary of the Treasury had opened trade in that town. As soon as the report got currency, the people began to show signs of opening their stores, in anticipation of a brisk business, but the next steamer from New-Orleans contradicted the statement, and the old condition of things was immediately resumed.

There are about the same number of Federal troops at Baton Rouge as at any time since the occupation of that place by the army of the Union. This seems to be strange to those in command. The General commanding that post has repeatedly asked to be put in the field, but Baton Rouge is at present his fixed spot.

Vicksburgh, in a military and commercial point of view, is completely dead. There does not seem to be enough people—I mean the residents—to keep them from the grave one week. Soldiers and citizens walk about the rough streets as if they did not wish to arrive at their point of destination. The people are demoralized and lazy.

The health of the soldiers is pretty good, at least better than it was some days since. Depopulating the city of troops, or rather only having enough to do garrison duty, has had a salutary effect on the health of the town. Gen. SHERMAN's corps still occupies its old position out near the Big Black River. The men and officers composing it manifest signs of uneasiness and discontent. They are anxious to be on the move. The country and camp begin to produce a desire to go somewhere—they are not particular where, so that they are moved. The furloughed soldiers who have returned seem joyous and happy. They all say they are determined to stay in the army till the rebellion is crushed, and as much longer as the Government requires their services.

Helena is fast assuming a military position, which makes the people want to hear from there as often as possible. Some very anxious people in Memphis have suggested the propriety of establishing a daily line of packets between the two places.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE HECLA.

Probable Detention of the Confederate Rams.

Ground on which the British Government Will Base its Action.

The Sumter Reported to have Run the Charleston Blockade on August 23.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Maximilian Likely to Accept the Crown.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Hecla*, Capt. HOCKEN, which left Liverpool at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those by the *City of Cork*, which were to Sept. 7.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and reached Liverpool about 11 o'clock that night.

The *City of Washington* arrived off Queenstown about 1 P. M. on the 8th.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE REBEL RAMS TO BE DETAINED.

The London *Morning Post*, (official) in a short article respecting the two iron-clads building at Liverpool, says:

"There is now, we believe, *little doubt that under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act they are to be detained by Government. The allegation against them is, that they are fitted out for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against the United States.* On the other hand, it is contended that they were built by order of a French house for the late Pasha of Egypt, who gave the firm a commission for the cutting of a large sum of money in France, and for the construction of two steam rams in England. The money was duly noticed and received in Egypt. The vessels were in course of construction when the Pasha died, and his successor repudiated that part of the contract. What the French house intends to do with them is not known. The accusation is that they are destined for war with a friendly Power; they will consequently be detained, and a Court of Law will determine whether, under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act, the detention is legal, or whether the owners can recover them from the hands of the Government."

NO DOUBT OF THE DESTINATION OF THE VESSELS.

From the London Star, Sept. 8.

We have now French authority for stating that the Liverpool steam-rams are not intended for France. The *Constitutionnel* reassures the world upon that point, if any assurance was required. The same authority asserts that the rams are for the Pasha of Egypt. We are in a position to give the assertion the most unqualified denial. They are not for the Egyptian Government; and if Earl RUSSELL, in the course of the anxious inquiries he takes credit for making, would adopt the simple course of asking the representatives of those Governments whose names are made a convenience of by the Confederate ship-builders and their friends, he would soon discover that the vessels can have no other than an illegal destination. So easy is the process of discovering whether or not these vessels are commissioned by any Power having a right to employ British ports for the purpose, that we cannot regard Earl RUSSELL's reply to the Emancipation Society and the legal difficulties explained on in any other light than mere quibbles, calculated to stimulate evasions of the law, and to protect the wrong-doers. The inquiries which would establish the conclusive fact that the vessels have no legitimate parentage lie within the domain of the Foreign Office. It will not do for his lordship to attempt to escape responsibility by leaving the duty to the Treasury and Home Departments alone. Has the Foreign Office, we ask, taken the trouble to inquire at the various foreign embassies whether these vessels are the property of any State or potentate against whom the Foreign Enlistment Act would not at present apply? It is of the utmost importance to obtain this negative evidence of the illegal ownership, as His Lordship puts forward the necessity of proving not only the equipment of the vessels for purposes of war, but also that the owners intend to use them against some State or community in friendship with Her Majesty. * * * A ship fitted for purposes of war, if not armed, might be suffered to leave if her destination was a foreign port for purposes of sale. But an armed ship cannot be allowed to leave on any consideration, her armor placing her at once in a different category, demanding firmer treatment on the part of those Governments which desire to deal honestly with neutrals. It shuts up the investigation to the one point—by which of the *foreign Powers has these vessels been ordered?* No private person has a right to commission any one to build an *armed* ship for sale; so that the idea that either Mr. LAIRD or any mad foreigner desired to run the blockade with these vessels and to sell them in the foreign port is excluded from consideration. Governments alone have the right to deal with arms and armed ships. *If Earl RUSSELL, therefore, will be kind enough to read a clerk round the various embassies, he, and any jury to whom he may submit the question, on receiving their answer in the negative, will be shut up to the conclusion that the rams are for the Confederates, or some other illegal purpose.* If his lordship be still blinded by the quibbles which he himself has raised, *let us remind him that the builder of the rams built the Alabama, under contract with the same Government*—a fact which is patent to the whole world since the publication of the correspondence between the United States Ambassador and his lordship. There has been no judicial investigation regarding the *Alabama*, but the law officers of the Crown decided that her equipment was a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, and recommended her to be stopped, while her proceedings since have been too notorious to require to be judicially investigated. Mr. LAIRD, therefore, and any vessels he may build, do not stand in the same position as if no such fact occurred. *He has already done illegal work for the same implacable belligerent who contains the prerogatives of the British sovereign. Now that he, a suspected person, is again found in suspicious circumstances, the Government will incur a most serious responsibility should he be permitted to complete his illegal and pernicious designs.*

A TIMELY PARALLEL.

The *News* gives at length the history of the *Mersey*, and alluding to the conduct of the builders and the Government, it says:

"If the steam-rams now lying in the Mersey are not intended for the Confederates it would be interesting to know for whom they are intended. And if Messrs. LAIRD will only act in the same spirit which actuated Messrs. LOW, of New-York, they will not only enable the Government to execute the law, but will relieve themselves from the just suspicion of endangering the peace of their country for the miserable profit of a few thousand pounds.

COMMENTS ON LORD RUSSELL'S LETTER.

From the London Times, Sept. 8.

Does Lord RUSSELL require evidence that the steam rams are *to be navigated and fought by their present owners, or only that they are to be navigated and fought by somebody or other to the prejudice of a friendly Power?* On this discrimination the whole case will practically turn. It cannot be deemed unlikely that these vessels will and their way some day or other to the hands of the Confederates, and be employed against the United States; but it is highly unlikely that their present owners will be engaged in the employment. If the latter condition is requisite to constitute the unlawfulness of the transaction, we may

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Ex-Judge Bronson.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, SEPT. 21—BEFORE JUDGES SUTHERLAND, LEONARD AND INGRAHAM.

Ex-Justice ROOSEVELT this morning interrupted the regular business of the Court in order to introduce the following token of respect to the memory of GREENE C. BRONSON:

To the Supreme Court:

In behalf of ourselves and our brethren of the Bar of the City of New-York, we respectfully request the Court to enter on its minutes the accompanying tribute of respect to the memory of GREENE C. BRONSON, who departed this life on the 24 day of September, 1863, in the 74th year of his age.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1863.

JAMES T. ROOSEVELT,
DANIEL LORD,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
MARSHALL S. BIDWELL,
CHAS. O'CONOR,
WM. CURTIS NOYES.

In the early part of his professional career, Judge BRONSON was the cotemporary and compeer at the Bar of Oneida of HENRY R. STORRS, SAMUEL A. TALCOTT, WILLIAM H. MAYNARD, SAMUEL SHARDSLEY and JOSHUA A. SPENCER. He was the fitting associate of those distinguished men.

In 1829 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, (having succeeded the gifted TALCOTT,) the duties of which office he fulfilled with marked ability until 1836, when he was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court. He continued in that tribunal (and during part of the period as Chief-Justice) until 1847, when, under the provisions of the present Constitution, the Court ceased to exist. He was thatyear elected Judge of the Court of Appeals at the first judicial election under that Constitution; this office he resigned in 1851.

He was thus for 15 years a member of our highest judicial tribunals, the Supreme Court, the Court for the Correction of Errors, and the Court of Appeals. His judicial opinions are remarkable for great vigor and originality, a stern sense of right and justice, and in many instances for elaborate research; they are a valuable and an enduring contribution to American jurisprudence.

On his retirement from the Court of Appeals, he removed to the City of New-York, and resumed practice at the Bar, where he fully maintained his high reputation. He closed his professional labors on the 1st of January last, when his term of office, as Counsel to the Corporation of New-York, expired.

In all domestic and social relations his life presents a bright example for imitation.

It has been beautifully illustrated the beneficence of our institutions, under the protection and influence of which, without the aid of wealth or family connections or advantages even of such education as is furnished by our academies and colleges, he was enabled, by manly self-reliance and resolute energy, to attain and successfully and eminently to fill the highest positions, and thus to realize the aspirations of an elevated and noble ambition.

For several months immediately preceding his death, he endured much physical pain, but through out his sufferings and in his last hours, he was sustained by the consolations and the hopes of that Christian faith, of which he has for many years been a consistent professor. He has departed full of honors as of years, and long will he be held in grateful remembrance and respect by the Bench and the Bar of New-York.

SUTHERLAND, P. J., said: The Clerk will enter on the minutes of the Court this tribute of respect in *behalf of the Bar of the City of New-York to the memory of Judge BRONSON.*

It is appropriate and just.

GREENE C. BRONSON was a great man, because he was an honest man, and because he discharged the duties of the high offices of dignity, honor and responsibility referred to in the paper handed up, not only with distinguished ability, but usefully and honestly.

How can we pronounce a higher eulogy than by saying that GREENE C. BRONSON was an honest man, an honest lawyer, an honest Judge?

No man ever discharged the duties of a Judge with sterner integrity.

There never was a Judge, who, in construing statutes and written Constitutions of Government and administering the law, was less influenced by arguments and considerations addressed to judicial clemency, or by considerations even of public policy not declared by any law. His prompt answer to all such arguments and considerations was "*the law is explicit.*"

As a Judge, he appeared always to have kept in mind what Lord CAMDEN said, in a dissenting judicial opinion, unsurpassed for judicial eloquence, that "the discretion of a Judge is the law of tyrants; it is always unknown; it is different in different men; it is casual, and depends upon constitution, temper and passion." His reported judicial opinions and decisions show that he thought it better to have a bad law inflexible "than permit it to be bent by the discretion of the Judge."

His reported judicial opinions on constitutional questions show that he believed that all political liberty in this country depended upon an exact and honest observance of our written Constitutions of Government.

If these constitutions were entirely blotted out of existence to-morrow, as long as our law-books remain, they will testify to GREENE C. BRONSON's skill and honest and faithful efforts to preserve their integrity and to give force and effect, and perpetuity to them, so that they might fulfill the great purposes for which they were adopted and intended.

No higher compliment can be paid to his memory.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met, pursuant to law, at 11 A. M. yesterday, to proceed to appoint Inspectors of Registry. Balloting was gone through with for one Election District, in order to fulfill the letter of the law, without, of course, resulting in a choice, and then the matter was postponed till the Committee on Nominations are ready to report. The Committee on Annual Taxes reported the Tax Levy, but as there was barely a quorum present the levy was not made, and the report was laid over and ordered to be printed, so that all the members could have time to read and ponder upon it before voting.

Its figures condensed, are as follows: Total amount required to be raised by tax for all purposes, $11,554,220 41. Of this sum $2,540,557 15 are for State purposes; $2,746,464 26 for the county, $6,037,605 74 for the City, and for deficiencies $530,108 22.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to furnish an estimate, by Nov. 1, of the probable income to the County in 1864, and of the sums that likely will be necessary to be appropriated for County and State purposes for next year. The Board are thus looking forward to next year's tax levy before making this year's. They adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on next Wednesday.

County Substitute and Relief Committee.

This Committee sent out sixty-eight substitutes yesterday, of whom six were rejected. A careful inspection of the well-designed and well-kept record books of the Committee shows that up to last Saturday night they had passed upon 707 cases, and furnished 658 substitutes. Of the total number 58 were policemen, and all furnished substitutes; 104 were militiamen, of whom 103 furnished substitutes; 123 were firemen, and all furnished substitutes; 323 were indigent persons, of whom 294 furnished substitutes. Eleven militiamen and 36 indigent persons had their commutation paid for them by the Committee, and two conscripts entered the army, and gave their families the benefit of the bounty of $300. During the whole of last week no conscript's case was passed without a substitute. Those who were commutating were paid applicants at the commencement of the Committee's session, when they had not got fairly down to work, and earnestly exacted a substitute for every applicant. The Committee have received a letter from Cincinnati, and from some individual who is in the substitute business, offering to furnish 75 substitutes, at $300 a-piece, and asking if they will take them. They have answered that they will give $300 to each substitute sworn in, and will accept any number at that price, paying the money to an agent only at the direction of the substitute.

Compliments to the Officers of the Russian Frigate.

Since the Russian frigate *Osliaba* has been in our harbor, her officers have been the recipients of many kind attentions from our citizens, and the City Government has very properly resolved to testify in a more formal and official manner the friendly feeling of our people toward them and the Government which they represent. The Common Council have unanimously passed resolutions extending the hospitalities of the City to Capt. BOUKAROV and his associates, and a reception will be given them at the Governor's Room in a few days, which will be followed by a complimentary banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. At the reception the welcome speech will be delivered by His Honor Mayor OPDYKE. The resolutions of the Common Council have been beautifully engrossed and framed, and will be presented to Capt. BOUKAROV by the Committee selected for that purpose, on board the frigate in the Bay. The officers of the *Osliaba* express themselves highly pleased with their visit here, and grateful for the many civilities extended to them on all sides.

A Burglar Killed in Prince-street.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a colored man, named SHEPHERD SCHOFIELD, entered the premises No. 107 Prince-street, occupied by Mr. DIXIE. The latter made an attack upon the burglar with a large carving knife, with which he stabbed him several times through the body, killing him almost instantly. SCHOFIELD at the time was in the act of carrying away a quantity of jewelry and clothing. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage from stab wounds, at the hands of AUGUSTUS DIXIE, Sept. 21, while the said deceased was in the act of committing a felony. And we regard the said DIXIE as justified in the act." The deceased was about 25 years of age, and has left a family residing in Sullivan-street.

A Remarkable Escape from the Tombs.—Considerable excitement was created at the Tombs yesterday morning by the discovery that CONRAD SCHNIDT, a prisoner, had effected his escape from cell No. 56, where he was confined. A thorough search was at once instituted, but he was nowhere to be found. His escape was made in a very adroit and remarkable manner, with the aid of accomplices, as follows: On the second corridor, where he was confined, awaiting his trial on a charge of burglary, for breaking into and robbing the boot and shoe store No. 357 Houston-street, on the night of the 29th ult., there were also confined JOHN SHEARY, charged with rape, and FREDERICK MUNTER, under an indictment for murder, in cutting the throat of a widow lady on the 7th of August, because she declined to marry him. At an examination of the cell by Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, and the deputy keepers, was made, when it appeared that SCHMIDT had placed his bed beneath the cell window, and upon this he stood while forcing off the window sashes. In this manner he was able to make an opening 29 inches long by about 6½ inches in width. This he must have found too small for his body, from the fact that he greased and soaped the window-casing in order to enable him to slip through the aperture. In this way he succeeded in getting outside, where he was compelled to drop himself down a distance of about twelve feet, to the roof of the new cook-house. At this point he left behind him a rope, an iron hook and a basket. Thence he climbed up a tin leader, some eighteen feet, to a roof, beneath which prisoners are confined for short terms. This brought him to the Rim-street side of the Tombs, and, waiting a favorable opportunity, let himself down to the ground by means of a cord. Then he scaled a high iron railing, and was in the street, and free to roam wherever he chose. He made good his escape, and the only evidence as to the manner in which he effected it is gleaned from the rope he has left. This is the first prisoner who has escaped from the Tombs since Mr. SUTTON began his term as Warden, a period of five years. The latter is quite confident that SCHMIDT had accomplices to aid him.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE MOORE.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning MARY ANN BROWN was placed on trial, charged with robbing a soldier of the Second Massachusetts regiment, named JAMES KIRK, out of $30 at a disreputable house in Water-street. The evidence of identification was very imperfect, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

CHAS. WILSON pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in picking the pocket of EBENEZER B. CROWELL of a pocketbook containing $61 25, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

FERDINAND SEYMOUR pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny and was remanded for sentence.

CHAS. MEADOWS pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

JOSEPH R. LOWENSTEIN was placed on trial, charged with receiving stolen goods. A servant girl in the house of Mr. EZRA, (proprietor of Earle's Hotel,) stole a large quantity of silver ware, and on being arrested confessed the crime, and said she sold the *plunder to the prisoner, and a portion of the silver was subsequently found in his possession. After* a partial examination of Mr. EZRA, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning. Messrs. E. BLANKMAN and LEVI CHATFIELD appear for the prisoner, and O. L. SEWARD, Esq., for the people.

Loyal Mass Meeting.

The loyal young men of the City of New-York will hold a grand mass meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at the Cooper Institute. Several distinguished speakers are expected to be present, among them the following: Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Gen. E. F. BERGE, Hon. H. B. STANTON, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, and Hon. Judge E. HERSTAND of Louisiana. The latter gentleman is a slaveholder and a life-long Democrat. He will present his views upon the war power, &c., of the President. The Seventh Regiment Band will give some of its choice music during the evening.

Base Ball.

DAILY TIMES VS. SUNDAY MERCURY.

The first game of a home-and-home match, between the compositors of the DAILY TIMES and *Sunday Mercury*, took place on the Union Base Ball Grounds, Williamsburgh, yesterday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 40 to 37. MR. CAMERON, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Union Grounds, tendered the free use of his well-kept place to the "types," and is entitled to their thanks. The following is the score:

DAILY TIMES.	Runs.	SUNDAY MERCURY.	Runs.
Wells, c.	4	Larkin, s.s.	5
C. W. Gill, p.	4	Jennings, 1st b.	7
Donaldson, 2d b.	5	McAuslan, c.	4
Watts, 1st b.	4	McCoy, p.	4
Kells, 3d b.	3	Sandels, 2d b.	4
Dunscomb, s. s.	5	Dayton, l. f.	5
Thompson, l. f.	2	Moore, c. f.	4
E. L. Gill, r. f.	5	Morgan, 3d b.	4
Magnus, r. f.	3	Gatter, r. f.	6
Total	37	Total	40

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Daily Times	3	3	1	12	10	0	0	0	1—37
Sunday Mercury	10	2	1	1	7	13	3	1	4—40

UMPIRE—Mr. ARNOLD, of the Trimountain Club, Boston.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN EXTENSIVE BURGLARY ATTEMPTED IN PARK-PLACE.—At a late hour on Sunday night, Officer FAYLOR, of the Third Precinct, while patrolling his beat, discovered the fastening of the grating to the cellar of No. 25 Park-place, occupied by Messrs. LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & Co., dry goods merchants, open. Suspecting that burglars were at work therein, he called to his assistance some of the other patrolmen, and a thorough search of the premises was made. They found evidences of a very extensive burglary, and it is the belief of the officers that the burglars began their operations on Saturday night. It is supposed that they concealed themselves in the cellar, and when the store was clear of clerks on Sunday, went to work and tied up in two large bundles about $20,000 worth of silks and velvets. The thieves were disturbed in their operations on Sunday night, and while the Police were making a search in the premises down stairs, they picked the lock of the front door, and fled, with about $4,000 worth of goods, consisting mainly of silk handkerchiefs and neckties. The firm have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the guilty persons, and $500 for the recovery of the property which was stolen.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND.—The U. S. gunboat *Rhode Island*, Commander NORTON, arrived yesterday from St. George's, Bermuda, and 20 hours from Fortress Monroe. Following is list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commanding, C. S. NORTON; Captain, James Alden; Surgeon, P. S. Wales; Paymaster, C. Stetson; Chief Engineer, H. Smith; Acting Masters, E. P. Swann, W. E. Dennison; Acting Ensigns, E. E. Moffat, G. N. Armstrong; Captain's Clerk, E. Hogart; Paymaster's Clerk, H. Bates; Acting Master's Mates, Prince, Herrick, Moore, Sweet, Mann; Acting Engineers, Herron, Wilson, Wines, Prentiss, Ette, Waxenelz; Gunner, Thomas Reese.

DEATHS THE PAST WEEK.—There is a decrease of twenty per cent in the deaths the last week as compared with the week preceding, but still a large increase over this period a year ago. The deaths the past week were 467, of which over half were children under five years. The principal causes of death were the following: cholera infantum, 31; convulsions, infantile, 28; croup, 19; diarrhœa, 29; diphtheria, 10; dysentery, 14; inflammation of bowels, 13; inflammation of lungs, 22; disease of brain, 11; consumption, 64; dropsy in head, 12; marasmus, infantile, 47. There were two cases of death from small-pox, five of drowning, one of suicide, one of murder, and eight of old age.

MORE RECOGNITION.—The valuable services of the Police force of the Twenty-third Precinct, Capt. HUTCHINGS, during the riot week, have been acknowledged by the citizens of Yorkville, who have presented them with a costly and very elegant flag and flagstaff. It will soon be swung to the breeze, a handsome tribute to their courage and fidelity.

BRIG-GEN. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.—A meeting of the friends of Brig-Gen. GRAHAM was held last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to properly welcome him on his return to this city, after his long involuntary residence in Dixie. He is expected here to-day.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.—It has been ascertained that of the 50 cent postage currency there are nine different counterfeits, of the 25s and 10s two each, and of the 5s one. Besides this there is much mutilation of this currency, the fragments of which are pasted together.

SANITARY INSPECTION.—During the past week the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection have abated 109 nuisances, removed 126 dead animals and carried off 3,000 barrels offal and seized 6,500 pounds of bad meat, poultry, fish and cheese.

REPORTS.

CIVIL Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred cases and Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 7, 6, 9. Enumerated Calendar.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1125, 1512, 1032, 180, 1657, 1760, 1671, 1675, 1733, 1737, 1764, 1575, 1777, 1700, 1818, 1817, 1821, 1845, 1847. *Part II.*—Adjourned over to Wednesday, Sept. 23. Calendar enumerated.

The Cox Habeas Corpus Case.

Mary Adams Sutherland, Inspector and Leonard.

Matter of Michael Cox.—This Government habeas corpus matter was before the Court at General Term on a motion for a hearing of the questions raised therein, and which were sent to the General Term for determination.

The Court declined to hear the questions until they were brought before it in the regular way, by having the proper order entered therefor at Chambers. The facts of the case have been before stated in the TIMES.

P. J. Joseph Moses, for relator; S. J. Glassy, for Government.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before G. L. Rives, Esq., Surrogate.

The Estate of Thomas Collyer.—This was an application for an order requiring the administrator of the deceased (the late eminent ship-builder of this port) to give further security. It was claimed that the estate is worth over $300,000, and that the inventory and appraisal for $1,000 only, $10,000.

George B. Collyer, the administrator, resisted that he had received only about $145,000, and that the security already given was ample.

Testimony was taken touching the questions involved.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Sept. 21, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—13.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President:

Petition of Wm. Nelson for Paving charge and an increase of salary.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of the Morgan Iron Works to build a pier at the foot of Ninth-street.

Whereupon he presented the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the proprietors of the Morgan Iron Works be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to construct or extend the pier as asked for in the foregoing petition, the work to be done entirely at their own proper cost and expense, but to be under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be vacated, guttered and flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads be and are hereby directed to lay their report in Forty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to a point at least two hundred feet easterly thereof, the same to be done without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the polls of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Election Districts of the Seventh Ward be held, at the following named places, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council:

First District at number Twenty-one Henry-street.

Second District at number one hundred and sixty-two Chrystie-street.

Third District at number eighty Henry-street.

Fourth District at number [illegible]

Fifth District at number Six-and-Fifty-street.

Sixth District at numbers one hundred and ninety-two and one hundred and ninety-four Henry-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the construction of house on the site recently purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-eight, the said house to be similar in all respects to house of Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

By Alderman Farley—

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Longstreet—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in One Hundred and Seventieth-street, from the third to the Fourth avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the salary of James C. Miller, Superintendent of Public Buildings, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, and increase to date from the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That Sixty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and a space eight feet wide be flagged through the sidewalk thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a suitable flag-staff and flag for the Twenty-second regiment New-York State Militia.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the crosswalk on the east side of Eighth-avenue at the intersection of Fifty-fifth-street, be relaid forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the wages of the foreman of street-sweepers be fixed at two dollars per day for over dollars and fifty cents per day, said increase to date from July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fromont—

Resolved, That hereafter the meetings of this Board be held on Thursdays and Mondays, at each week, at one o'clock.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Whereas, John Quinn, on and before the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, under contract with Samuel Foster, the then Superintendent of Public Roads, furnished and delivered on said roads, for the use thereof, the number of two hundred and eighty loads of stone, at fifty cents per load, making a total sum of three hundred and fourteen dollars; and, also, one thousand three hundred and eighty six loads of gravel, at twenty-five cents per load, making a total sum, $343 50; and, also, one hundred and twenty-six cords, amounting to, in the aggregate, six hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents, as proved by said contract; and

Whereas, The said John Quinn has not been paid the said amount, nor any part thereof, nor has any other person or persons in his behalf, been paid the same;

Resolved, That the said contract be in all respects ratified and confirmed, and that the Comptroller of the City of New-York be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the said John Quinn for the sum of six hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents, with interest on the same from the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The late colonel M. W. Bryan, whose mortal remains now lie in state in our City Hall, was a valiant and faithful citizen of this State, and nobly gave his life at her call to defend our glorious Union; and

Whereas, The City of New-York is proud to honor the memory of the brave and good men from this State who have fallen in the rebellion on the sacred altar of their country's cause; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five members from this Board be appointed, authorized and directed to proceed with the remains of Colonel Bryan to Albany, and there attend the funeral.

Resolved, That Major-General Sandford be respectfully requested to send one company of soldiers from the military escort ordered to parade to-day at the funeral of Colonel Bryan to proceed to Albany as a guard of honor with the mortal remains of that gallant and faithful officer.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Farley moved a reconsideration.

Which was carried.

He then moved to fill the blank by inserting five.

Which was carried.

And as amended adopted.

The Chairman subsequently appointed Aldermen Farley, Masterson, McCool, Hardy and Ottiwell.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to relieve James Gibson from an assessment for regulating One Hundredth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report for proposals for a new fire alarm bell for Essex Market Bell Tower.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to pay D. Theall for services as messenger to the Board of Appeals of the New-York Fire Department.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill the sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets and First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to grade, curb and gutter Seventy-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to alter the grade of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to grade, &c., Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Reade-street, from Washington to West Eighth, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for—

Opening Fifty-eighth-street from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Paving Fifth-avenue with trap-block pavement between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first-street.

Regulating and grading Fifty-eighth-street from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Opening Fifty-ninth-street, from East River to the East River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

On motion, the vote passed over his Honor the Mayor was taken up, vetoing the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to lease a ferry from the slip between piers thirty-two and thirty-three, East River, New-York, foot of Oliver-street and James-slip, and the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn; and also for a lease of a ferry from said slip or basin to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, for a term of ten years from the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

The question being taken on adopting the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

The same was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Mitchell, Masterson, Fromont—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of a bill of Conklin and Bolte, for coaches furnished for the late lamented General Wool, General Strong and Lieutenant Herbert.

Which was carried.

And the papers were laid over.

Alderman Farley called up a veto message from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution to pave Forty-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was carried and the paper adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor.

By the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS PREVIOUSLY LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the window frames and wood work in the City Hall building painted immediately, under his supervision and direction, the work to be done without contracting therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen to publish the Assessment Laws relative to the City.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Fromont—3.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen in relation to adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to lease the first, second and third floors of number five Astor-street, for a period not exceeding the term of one year, at a yearly rent not to exceed the sum of eight dollars, in which to hold the Court of the First District.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the New-York Herald be designated as one of the Corporation newspapers, with full authority to publish in it during the proceedings of the Common Council, all such matters as are now published in the advertisements of the different Departments of the City Government, the notices and advertisements of the respective Committees of the members of the Common Council.

Alderman Fromont moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "common."

Which was lost.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to strike out the word Documents.

Which was carried.

The question on adoption was then adopted on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Fromont, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

Preamble, reciting that resolution approved by the Mayor, authorizing payment of one eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars, directing the Comptroller to pay other one nine hundred dollars, failed to receive the number of votes which the Comptroller deems necessary to warrant him in paying said bill, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Jennings for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damage for the amount of water damage in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to the contingent fund.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, that the salaries of the inspectors of Street Repairs and Supplies be increased to the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars each.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—12.

Aldermen Jeremiah, Fromont—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Fromont was then called to the Chair.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Remsen for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, for music for the Thirty-seventh regiment New-York State National Guard, on the occasion of the reunion of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—14.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-sixth-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By unanimous consent, Alderman Farley presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Committee of the Common Council, appointed to proceed to Albany with the remains of Colonel M. W. Bryan, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the same, payable to the order of the Chairman of the aforesaid Committee, on the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to City contingencies.

By unanimous consent the same was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—14.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening.

On motion the Board adjourned, and the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the twenty-fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 21, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 5s	91.Cp.C.	139¾	200 Hud. River R.		120
5,000 Treas.	12-10 p.c.		100 do		b30. 138
Notes	Oct. 2 Ap	97	200 do		b30. 138⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s	1-yr. c.	101⅛	200 do		138⅛
25,000 Mo. State 6s		60¾	100 do		c30. 137
10,000 Cal. Sta. 7s		120	200 Harlem R.		146
12,500 Ch. & M. R. O.		24⅝	500 do		144
10,000 N. Y. 7s	'76. Con.	120	25 Second-av. R.		61
3,000 Mich. Cen. 8s	M.	105⅝	1000 Reading R.		111⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d M.		69	200 do		111⅞
1,000 Ath. & V. R. Ld.		67	200 do		111⅞
10,000 C. & M. R. 1st M.		87	16 Nor. N. Cent. R.		28
500 P., F. W. & C. R.		95¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.		119
11 Merchants' Bank		119	400 do		119⅛
60,000 Am. Gold		139⅞	200 do		119⅛
6,000 do		139⅞	600 Chic. & N. W. R.		27
60,000 do		139⅞	46 do		26¾
500 Canton Co.		32¾	100 M. S. & N. I.		93¾
100 do		32¾	600 do		93⅝
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.		31	1200 do		93⅞
100 do		30⅞	200 do		93⅞
200 Quitsic M. Co.		20	2000 do		93 92
200 Con. Am. Pr. Co.		35	100 do		b10. 118¾
100 Mich. Sou. R.		37⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. G. P.		70
100 do		37⅞	25 Pacific R.		120
500 N. Y. Cen. R.		140	100 do		120
100 do		b10. 140	600 Ill. Cen. R. S.		125
300 do		139¾	600 do		124⅞
2700 do		139¾	1000 do		124⅞
800 do		139¾	1050 Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.		107
100 do		c10. 139	1000 Clev. & P. R.		80⅞
1300 do		139	200 do		80⅞
400 Erie R.		108⅞	150 Gal. & Chic. R.		108
100 do		b30. 108⅞	200 do		b5. 108
2100 do		108⅞	200 do		108⅞
1200 do		108	300 do		108⅞
100 do		b10. 108⅞	100 do		b10. 108⅞
100 do		130 108	200 Chi. & R. I.		109
100 do		s15. 108	400 do		108⅞
700 do		s10. 108⅞	100 do		c30. 108⅞
100 do		b15. 108⅞	14 Mil. & Pr. Du C.		72
100 do		c30. 107⅞	300 do		72
100 Erie Rail. Pr.		104⅞	50 do		72⅞
200 do		104⅞	25 Mil. & C. R. R.		85
500 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.		93	200 Tol. & Wab. R.		72
100 do		93⅞	100 Chic. & Alt. R.		62
200 do		93⅞	200 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pref.		46
50 do		93⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s	1 yr. c.	99¾	100 Erie R. Pref.		105⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s	6s'70	64⅞	400 Reading R.		111⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s	c.	60	200 Mich. Cen. R.		120
5,000 Amer. Gold		139⅞	600 M. S. & N. I.		93⅞
26,000 do		139⅞	100 do		b10 93
400 Camb. Coal Pref.		31¾	100 do		91⅞
500 do		s30 31⅞	200 do		91⅞
100 Quitsic M. Co.		20	300 Ill. Cen. R.		126⅞
60 N. Y. C. R.		140	250 Clev. & P. R.		80 80⅞
50 do		b30. 140	200 do		80⅞
1200 do		139¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R.		108⅞
4000 do		139⅞	500 Clev. & P. R.		111⅞
50 do		139	200 Chi. & R. I. R.		109 107
100 do		b30. 139⅞	100 do		109⅞
100 do		s15. 139⅞	400 Mil. & Pr. Du C.		72
300 do		s30. 139⅞	100 do		73
100 Erie R.		108⅞	200 Pt. Ft. W. & Chic.		93⅞
1200 do		108⅞	100 do		93⅞
200 Hudson R. R.		120	50 Chic. & N. W.		27 27
100 do		120¾	400 do		27
200 Harlem R.		147¾	200 Al. & Tor. H. V.		37¾
200 do		147¾	100 Chic. & Alt. R.		60
500 do		b3. 142			

FIRST BOARD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who has lived in some of the best families, a situation as cook; she can bake, pastry; understands all kinds of pastry, pouse soup, and can make excellent bread and biscuit. Call at No. 338 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the store; good references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable colored woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands pastry and fancy good reference. Call for two days at No. 347 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION for a month and over; she can bake; understands her business; is a good cook; has City reference. Call at No. 209 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for two respectable sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and ironer or waiting-maid; both of the best of City references; did so from first-class last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a tidy woman, a situation as cook and laundress; does up lace and muslin; is an excellent baker; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; wages, $8. Call at Women Exchange.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing, if required; good City reference for her last place. Call for two days at No. 112 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A good cook, who understands all kinds of baking and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 338 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as plain cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, gravies, pastry; can give excellent recommendations as to her capabilities. Call for three days at No. 120 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; of warm and unexceptionable character; highly respectable City references. Call for two days, 94, 8th Broadway, Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the shoe store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., in the store; good references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable colored woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands pastry and fancy; good references. Call for two days at No. 347 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION for a month and over; she understands her business; is a good cook; has City reference. Call at No. 209 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

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AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the shoe store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., in the store; good references.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES such situation at first-class cook; has excellent references. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has good reference given. Call for two days, at No. 276 1st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as a Scotch young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or washing; in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; and has good City references. Call at No. 128 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 3d-av., third story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid; is the best of City reference. Call at No. 128 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Hester sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or washing; in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; and has good City references. Call at No. 128 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 3d-av., third story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, having good reference. Can be seen at No. 362 6th-av., corner 22d-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 338 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 338 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, having good reference. Can be seen at No. 362 6th-av., corner 22d-st., in the fancy store.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—GRAND CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ROUZ AND WHITEHEAD'S INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, &c., at Half 7½ o'clock P. M.—Curiosities of all Nations.

WINDSOR GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S SERENADERS.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is ... per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $12.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	3 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$1 00
Three copies one year	2 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

FOR SALE.—A TIMES robbe in Brooklyn for sale. Inquire of Subscription Clerk at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Additional particulars respecting the great battle near Chattanooga on Saturday, are given in yesterday's Cincinnati *Commercial*. Soon after the opening of the battle the fighting became general, and an impetuous dash of the enemy upon the well-known LOOMIS battery resulted in the capture of Capt. VAN PELZ, its commanding officer, and five of the six guns which composed it. The musketry firing is described as having been at times terrific and almost deafening in its roar. The action continued until long after dark, both armies fighting stubbornly and losing large numbers of men. We captured ten guns and lost seven. From a special dispatch to the Washington *Chronicle*, we learn that at Gen. GRANGER'S headquarters, at Nashville, it was believed that the contest closed with no disadvantage to the Union arms. A telegram from Louisville, dated 12¾ A. M., Monday, states that the fight was renewed on Sunday morning, resulting in the defeat of Gen. ROSECRANS' army and its compulsory retreat to Chattanooga, but a later dispatch received by the Washington *National Intelligencer*, puts a more cheerful complexion upon the matter. This brings the news down to 8 P. M. on Sunday, when the advance of the rebel army is reported to have been driven back. The dispatch states that the battle was resumed on Sunday morning—the rebels attacking with overwhelming numbers—and the action continued furiously all day. The number of killed and wounded on both sides is estimated at thirty thousand.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, with the Fifteenth army corps, is still encamped on the Big Black, in the rear of Vicksburgh, and Gen. MCPHERSON's corps the Seventeenth, is in and around the City itself. There is no formidable force nearer this small army than that which has recently dealt ROSECRANS such a staggering blow near Chattanooga.

A Washington dispatch states that Capt. MCCLURE, of Gen. BANKS' Staff, had arrived there with dispatches, and reported that the Texas expedition is going forward favorably.

FROM EUROPE.

We have two days' later advices from Europe, and newspaper files to the 8th inst., by the arrival at this port yesterday of the Cunard screw steamer *Hecla*, from Liverpool and Queenstown. The question of the destination of the rebel rams, building in the Mersey, is still earnestly discussed by the English journals. The *Morning Post* asserts that these vessels will be detained until a Court of law can determine whether, under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act, the detention is legal. The Paris *Constitutionnel* repeats the assertion that the rams are constructed for the Egyptian Government. The report that JEFF. DAVIS intended to arm half a million of negroes was received with distrust in England; but presuming it to be true, some regarded it as a confession of weakness on the part of the rebels, and others treated it as a masterly stroke of policy, checkmating President LINCOLN'S Emancipation scheme. It was again announced that MAXIMILIAN had determined upon the conditional acceptance of the Mexican crown. Engagements between the insurgent Poles and the Russian troops were daily reported. There was considerable excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices were advancing. Consols closed at 93½ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a Committee of five were deputed to accompany the remains of Col. M. K BRYAN to Albany. The report of the Advertising Committee, in favor of making the *Herald* a Corporation paper, with authority to publish the Common Council proceedings and documents *in extenso*, was taken up, and, after a slight discussion, the word "documents" was struck out. With this change the report was adopted by 12 to 2. The Board adjourned to meet next Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In the Board of Councilmen a communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the National military must have taken possession of the Parks by order of the National commandant at this post, no permission for the purpose having been given by his Department. On a motion to refer bills by STETSON & Co., of the Astor House, and other bills, for the entertainment of returned volunteer soldiers, there was some enlivening talk. Mr. SANDFORD, who has uniformly opposed these bills, explained the grounds of his opposition to be the fact that he had been informed that money was used to get them through the Board, and that in one case $1,500 were paid. Mr. GAGES called for the name of the informant, but it was not given. The bills were referred to the Finance Committee. The Board passed a resolution to have a handsome gold medal prepared and presented to Major-Gen. SICKLES, in token of the appreciation by the City of his patriotism and bravery. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

The Detroit *Free Press* states that the health of Gen. CASS had improved, and he was considered out of danger. Gen. CASS is now 81 years old, having been born in 1782. In that year were also born JOHN C. CALHOUN, THOMAS H. BENTON, DANIEL WEBSTER and MARTIN VAN BUREN—all dead.

The new gunboat *Ozark* had a trial trip on Sept. 18. The naval inspectors pronounced the performance satisfactory. She is armed with two 11-inch guns in a revolving turret.

The price of gold advanced 5 ⅌ cent. yesterday on the army news from Gen. ROSECRANS. Exchange on London closed 154@154½ on Gold at 139½@140 ⅌ cent. At the Stock Exchange the speculation in the Railways was active at advancing prices. The Government Securities were comparatively steady. Money easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton and Provisions were quite active, and much dearer yesterday. Groceries were in demand. Sugars favored buyers. A lively business was reported in Hay, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Oils and Metals were doing better. The freight engagements were moderate. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The cattle market at Forty-fourth-street was supplied with 4,300 heaves yesterday, and a few droves were still behind. Quality generally poor. One or two lots of very fine Kentucky Durhams brought high prices—11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. for the meat, but the bulk of the stock was sold at 8c.@10c., the poorer grades going off slowly. Prices are generally a shade lower than last week, more on account of quality than a decline in the market. The weather was everything that could be desired for a brisk meat trade.

The Battle in Georgia.

As was anticipated by Gen. ROSECRANS, the great battle which opened on Saturday afternoon, and raged till after nightfall, was reopened on Sunday morning, and continued throughout the day. The aspect of the battle of Sunday is no better than was that of Saturday. On Saturday, the rebels first massed their troops on our right, then on our centre, then on our left, attacking each in succession, and gaining important advantages, and though at evening our army occupied the same ground as when the action commenced, it would appear that Gen. ROSECRANS suffered severely. On Sunday the enemy again advanced in force; but the only details of the battle given are, that it raged fiercely all day—that two of ROSECRANS' divisions gave way in panic, but were subsequently rallied, while the remainder of the army stood its ground, and it is reported that at night we were driving back the rebel advance. The casualties were very heavy—the dispatch asserting that the killed and wounded on both sides will not fall short of thirty thousand.

There is little cheer on the surface of the dispatch, or in the details as given, but we think *there is ground for encouragement*. The fact that ROSECRANS held his ground for two days is a very favorable sign. In their desperate and overwhelming assaults of Saturday and Sunday, the rebels failed to drive him back, or at least failed to keep him back. On Saturday ROSECRANS was unable to bring his artillery favorably into action, and this was probably also the case on Sunday, as the ground of the battle was the same on both days. If he has subsequently succeeded in getting it into good position, we do not fear for the result.

It is within range of possibility that BURNSIDE was able to form a junction with him on Monday. In that event, also, the result would be hopeful; as ROSECRANS alone held the rebel army at bay for two days.

It is evident that ROSECRANS is greatly outnumbered. Surely it would have been infinitely better to have had the twenty thousand men of Gen. STEELE, who are operating away up the Arkansas River, cooperating with Gen. ROSECRANS at this critical moment.

The Anglo-Rebel Rams.

The most important feature in our European news this morning is the semi-official announcement put forth by the London *Morning Post* that the two rams—"powerful iron-plated steam rams," as Earl RUSSELL described them—which are lying in the Mersey, all but ready to start out in Confederate service, are to be detained by the British Government, under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act. Their case will be brought before a Court of Law, which will be called upon to determine whether the detention is legal, or whether the owners can recover them from the hands of the Government. The allegation against them is that they are fitted out for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against this country; but, on the other hand, it is contended that they were built by order of a French house for the late Pasha of Egypt, whose successor has repudiated the contract. "Pasha of Egypt" is really, however, but the latest *alias* of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS, who, having become too well known to the police by his *alias*, "Emperor of China," has taken a new name under which to perpetrate his crimes. There is no doubt whatever that these rams were intended for the rebels. The English journals themselves give abundant proof of this, and all the quibbles that Pasha DAVIS' tools, the of Messrs. LAIRD, have raised for the purpose evading the law, as well as all the quibbles that Earl RUSSELL has raised about the construction of the law, have only served to establish more clearly the main facts in question. We have great hope, therefore, that if the rams are detained, and their case brought before a British court of law, that the decision will be such as not only to agree with the provisions of the Foreign-Enlistment act, but with national comity and international justice. We have the more ground for this hope in the new spirit of fairness with which this case is treated by nearly all types of the British Press. The *Daily News*, the *Star*, the *Spectator* and other friendly organs, are energetic in their remonstrances, decided and bold in their tone, and persistent and powerful in their argements; the *Morning Post* and so-called neutral journals give a remarkably fair statement of the case; even the *Times* and *Saturday Review*, which heretofore have been ready to apologize for any breach of English or international law, if done in the interest of the Confederates, which have been anxious to damage the Union cause by fair blows or by foul, have come out vigorously against the present evasion of the law attempted by the rebel agents and the Messrs. LAIRD. The *Times* desires that the law on the subject, whatever it may be, should be enforced, and if the present law is not sufficient to secure the ends aimed at, "it concerns us (the English) more nearly than any other nation to get the laws thoroughly revised." It further makes this remark, which, if tobe accurate, we consider one of the best signs of the day in England: "As things now stand, there seems to be a kind of moral obligation making itself felt in advance of the law." There is no doubt that, when once public sentiment in England attains a just standard and an unbiased expression on the questions at issue between our Government and theirs, we shall have an easy solution for all difficulties that may arise, and the best security for the maintenance of peaceful relations between the two countries.

We hope the news we now get concerning the rams is authentic. This has been really the most immediately threatening question in our foreign relations. For it has been clear to every one on this side, as it is now becoming clear to the people of England, that the letting loose of these Anglo-rebel vessels upon our commerce or our coast, would have been justly construed as a practical declaration of war against us.

Trouble in Missouri.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has just published a most stringent order in his Department, and it is to be hoped that he will have the nerve to execute it, and that the Administration will have the courage to suffer him to do so. The condition of Missouri is at present, and for months past has been, a disgrace to the American Government. It was the State the least struck, of all the Slaveholding States, with the madness of treason. It was the most quickly and easily rescued from the perils of rebellion. It was the most fully prepared for the abrogation of Slavery, and has been the first to abolish it, and thus remove forever the exciting cause of the existing war.

But, notwithstanding these facts, Missouri is to-day more dangerously disturbed, if not more dangerously disloyal, than Mississippi. More contempt for the army and the Government is daily poured forth there—more turbulence in talk and in action is indulged in—and human life is less safe than anywhere else within all the military lines of the United States. In this latter respect, the condition of Missouri is fearful. Not a day passes that does not chronicle house-burnings and murders. The border between Missouri and Kansas is a scene of general terror and fight, resulting from threats of mutual slaughter by opposing parties, which threats are in process of execution. Two days since the North Missouri Railroad trains were fired into and driven back from their trip, and yesterday we were treated to the report of new plots to burn the City of St. Louis!

We do not exaggerate the facts in this matter, and we are sorry to have to say that the existing evils in Missouri appear, in the main part, to spring from the ungovernable passions and the insubordinate machinations of a party in that State, that have heretofore professed to be loyal to the Government of the United States. But their misfortune is, that they think themselves more loyal than the laws of Congress, more loyal than the Union officers and soldiers in the State, more loyal than the President himself and his advisers! There is a radical party in Missouri that is preaching as much contempt for National authority, and encouraging as much hatred and opposition to the officers of the Administration, as ever did the rebels themselves; and they do not scruple to advise volunteer and lawless organizations to defeat the regular work of the Administration.

This faction has been heard of in Missouri before. Not long ago it called a convention and gravely resolved that the President should dismiss Gen. HALLECK from his place as General-in-Chief, and turn Mr. SEWARD out of his Cabinet. A committee was sent to Washington to communicate their august pleasure to the President. Mr. LINCOLN'S reply to their Chairman, TAVERNE, will be remembered.

It suited the President not long since to appoint a new commander to the Department of Missouri. The faction became more enraged at this act of the President than they were at his retention of HALLECK and SEWARD. Within a week after Gen. SCHOFIELD entered upon his duties, they commenced a bitter and unscrupulous warfare upon him, which has been continued to this day. Every effort that ingenuity could devise to bring contempt upon that officer personally, or to discredit his authority, or embarrass his administration, has been resorted to. The outbreaks of the guerrillas, in whatever part of the State, have been hailed with delight and exulted over as furnishing the opportunity of deriding Gen. SCHOFIELD and demanding his removal. It is clear that in their animosity to the man they have sunk all patriotism—as they had long since sunk all respect for the President and his Administration.

Gen. SCHOFIELD sees that unless he can stop the incendiary conduct of these people, the State of Missouri must relapse into a condition of anarchy and bloodshed. The order he has issued goes to the root of the evil. He declares that military law will hereafter be rigidly enforced against all persons in his Department "who shall in any manner encourage mutiny and insubordination, or endeavor to create disaffection among the troops, and against all persons who shall publish or utter publicly words calculated to excite insurrection or lawless acts among the people, or who shall publish falsehoods or misrepresentations of facts calculated to embarrass or weaken the military authority, or in any manner interfere with them in the discharge of their duties."

The President has doubtless authorized this measure. He owes it to the dignity of his office, to the respect due to his officers and army, to the peace of Missouri and the credit of the country, to put an end to the insolence of faction in the West.

PROGRESS OF UNIONISM IN TENNESSEE.—The recent news we have given of the improved public feeling in Tennessee, and the readiness of the people of that State to return to the Union, is receiving confirmation in the Western journals. A Cincinnati paper received yesterday contains notices of public meetings that have been held in the Counties of Tipton and Hardeman, in both of which resolutions of the most decided Union character were passed. Gov. JOHNSON was requested to order an election for State officers and members of the Legislature, and pledges were given that none but friends of the Union would be supported for office. Hardeman County was always Democratic in politics by nearly 1,000 majority, and went unanimously for secession. It has not had a Union soldier in it for months. Bedford County was generally Democratic, and went heavily for secession. Better exponents of Tennessee feeling than these two counties could not be chosen.

Delays in the Prize Courts.

The English have complained a good deal, from first to last, about the action of our Prize Courts. They have not been satisfied with the law by which our Courts have been governed, even though we showed them the best English authority for it. It is not unnatural, perhaps, for they looked at their own legal principles from a point of view to which they were not accustomed, and their aspect was entirely changed. The views which English Courts took of the cases of prizes captured by English vessels, seemed to be very different when it concerns English prizes and American Courts and captors. Nor have their complaints been confined to the general rules of law. The action of the Courts in different cases has been the subject of sharp animadversion. They have intimated pretty broadly that our Courts would not give them a fair hearing—interposed delays of all kinds to their just claims—imposed too heavy expenses upon them, and in various ways were guilty of practices which were very offensive to the sensibilities of the British Lion. The allegations of undue delay have been quite prominent. It is but a little while since we saw an article in the London *Shipping Gazette*, complaining, among other things, that in the case of the *Labuan* and the *Empress*, although the vessels had been restored, "no compensation has as yet been awarded to the claimants for the loss of time, damage, or other injuries incurred in the protection of their property." But it appeared by our law reports a few days ago that the reason why nothing has been done in the matter of the *Labuan*, at least, is that the claimants of the vessel have failed to move the proceedings before the Court, understanding, as they said, although mistakenly, that the matter was already before the Court for decision,—so that the delay has been the consequence of their own blundering. We are confident that the same rule will hold good in other cases of delay.

But we are satisfied that this matter of delay has been made of much more importance than it ought to have been. The cases before the Courts have met with their proportion of "the laws' delay" and no more—no more delay than has been usual in the English Prize Courts. For instance, out of fifty-one cases reported in the first three volumes of *Robinson's Reports*, in which the date of the capture is given, the time which had elapsed from the date of the capture to the date of the decision is as follows:

It was less than 6 months in	18 cases.
Between 6 months and a year in	9 cases.
Between 1 and 2 years in	2 cases.
Between 2 and 3 years in	7 cases.
Between 3 and 4 years in	6 cases.
Between 4 and 5 years in	3 cases.
Between 5 and 6 years in	3 cases.
Between 16 and 17 years in	1 case.

And these, it is to be borne in mind, are decisions, not on appeal, but on the hearing in the Prize Court. But it is not yet three years since the rebellion broke out; and during that time not only have all the earlier cases been brought to a hearing in our Courts, but many of them have been carried through two appellate Courts, and finally disposed of.

We are satisfied that our Prize Courts will bear no unfavorable comparison with those of England as to this matter of delay. It behooves our English censors, before they bring accusation against our Courts, to scan the proceedings of their own Courts, for in criticising us they condemn themselves.

The Czar's Magna Charta.

La France has intelligence from Moscow, which, if authentic, will entitle the Czar to hold the first rank among the reformers and patriots of the present century. It is to the effect that the Emperor ALEXANDER has resolved not only to give a Constitution to Poland, but even to convert the whole of his vast empire into a constitutional State. Nor have we merely vague assertion in support of the rumor. The very outlines of the scheme have been likewise communicated. The contemplated polity is to be a species of federalism, of which our own is evidently the model. Every province is to have a Diet for the management of its municipal affairs, while a Pan-Slavonic Diet, consisting of a Senate of three hundred members, and a Lower Chamber of four hundred and fifty, is to represent and rule over the monarchy at large.

The Czar has been importuned to give liberty to Poland, but why should he deny to his loyal and devoted Russians what he is on the point of granting to their insurgent and disaffected fellow-subjects? Therefore he has decided to complete the philanthropic work, which he has commenced in his Muscovite dominions, by raising the millions whom he emancipated to the *status* at once of freemen and citizens. The conception of this colossal project is not less creditable to his head than his heart. If the great and complex scheme can be carried out, it will contribute equally to the strength and the happiness of Russia. Consolidated and reinvigorated thereby, the Empire of the Czar will acquire a power, from a contest with which the nations of the West will shrink in dismay, and the Muscovite will in time become as formidable to the old States of Europe as Macedon became in the days of PHILIP and ALEXANDER to the degenerate republics of Greece.

The feasibility of the project, so far as Russia is concerned, can admit of no doubt. In every section of the Russian dominions the people will accept the boon with joy, and gratitude. But, with regard to Poland, the case is more questionable—nay, it may safely be asserted, that to the Poles the new Constitution will not prove acceptable. The Poles claim for nationality. They demand a political existence altogether distinct from that of Russia. Now, though the Czar's Constitution will give them a local Diet and the control of their municipal affairs, yet as it proposes to unite them *legislatively* to Russia, and to absorb Poland into the Empire, the insurgents are sure to contemn the proffered gift. What the Poles think of the matter is, however, of less practical consequence than what the coalitionists think of it, and, luckily for ALEXANDER, they cannot condemn the project without pronouncing sentence of condemnation on one of themselves. The allies have never, be it remembered, claimed the position of a *sovereign* State for Poland. They have merely required that the country should be governed *constitutionally* under the sceptre of the *Czar*. Well, the Czar, out of respect, to this requisition, and out of regard to justice, grants to Poland a constitution; but as he has resolved, like the Kaiser, to consolidate his empire, and to establish a Russian Reichsrath, in which all his provinces shall be represented, he insists on the Poles becoming parties to his arrangement, and sending deputies to the Imperial Legislature, as well as his other subjects. Now, how can the interventionists fairly object to the Czar's proposition? The *Austrian* Poles are said to be perfectly content—are thought to have no real grievance to grumble about; yet they are in precisely the same position as that in which the Czar proposes to place the people of Russian-Poland. The Austrian Poles have their Provincial Diet, and are also represented in the General Diet at Vienna; but if they are satisfied with their lot, why should not their Russian brethren, if similarly circumstanced, be satisfied likewise? It is, therefore, hardly probable that the Allies will have *the temerity to pronounce* ALEXANDER'S concessions insufficient, and such as the Poles ought not to accept. The intervening Powers profess to dread disastrous results to European interests from this Polish insurrection. For consistency's sake, then, they will hardly venture to take a course which would tend to prolong it. They have gained little credit by meddling in this Slavonic imbroglio, and they are not likely to lose so favorable an opportunity for escaping from it without incurring actual disgrace. But if the Allies pronounce the Russian concessions sufficiently liberal, and counsel submission on the part of the insurgents, what alternative will the latter have, save to follow the advice of their friends, or to persist in their rebellion with the certainty of having ere long to throw themselves on the mercy of the Czar, and embrace such terms as he may be disposed to grant?

According to the *Courier de Dimanche*, the interventionists, in their "identical notes," proclaim Russia "responsible for the calamitous consequences which the prolongation of discord in Poland may bring about." Should those interventionists, however, instead of taking the course above pointed out, offer a factious opposition to the efforts of ALEXANDER to compromise with his subjects, on *themselves* and not on Russia will rest the responsibility for said consequences.

AMERICAN TRADE AND CREDIT.—It is worthy of note, because not generally suspected, that the imports of foreign merchandise into the port of New-York, thus far this year, or up to Saturday last, are almost precisely the same as for the corresponding period of the year 1862. The comparative statement is thus:

Imports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 19, 1863	$126,844,428
Same time, 1862	123,475,249
Increased importation	$168,679

It has been believed that the imports for this year greatly exceeded those of last year.

On the other hand, it is found that the exports of domestic produce, including foreign articles reexported, for the past time of the present year, greatly exceed those of the corresponding time of the year 1862. The comparative statement is as follows:

Exports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 19, 1863	$127,072,024
Same time, 1862	100,599,080
Increased export	$26,472,534

The Specie feature of our foreign trade is very satisfactory, comparing this year with last. The exports, from this port, for the two years, compare as follows:

Exports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 19, 1863	$42,874,000
Same time, 1862	31,002,000
Decreased specie export	$11,872,000

The complaints of croakers who see nothing but extravagance, unsoundness and overtrading, in the commercial operations of the United States, find no support in these Custom-house figures. No great nation in the midst of the stimulus, excitements and disturbances of war ever exhibited such steady trade regulations, and kept on in a line of such even and unbroken prosperity. It is because of these facts that the credit of the Government has been and continues to be the marvel of the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—The returning engagements of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH have become so acceptable a feature of the Winter season, that it is fair to say they are looked forward to by the most intellectual part of the community with the greatest possible anticipations of delight. The gentleman belongs to a class that, so far as this City is concerned, begins and ends with himself. Treading on the heels of tradition in almost every part that he plays, he yet contrives, by a delicate and peculiar vein of thought, to infuse his own individuality into all that he impersonates. He is one of the freshest actors now before the public, and this, combined with rare mental capacity for study, imparts to all his roles, well-known as they are, an ever-recurring degree of interest. Mr. BOOTH opened last eve ing in his favorite role of *Hamlet*—the one in which he always makes his *coup de main* before the public. He was received by a splendid audience, and with a degree of enthusiasm that testified unmistakably to the favor in which he is held by his friends. The performance was a very fine one in all respects, and inaugurated Mr. JANAUSCH's Winter campaign with the greatest possible éclat. Of Mr. BOOTH's performance of the metaphysical Dane, we have but little to add to what we have already, and so often said. It is a thoroughly fine impersonation—bold and picturesque in its physical outlines, as the form and personal presence of Mr. BOOTH justly and admirably well calculated yet wonderfully in its minute and delicate shadings from one mood to another. The part, indeed, peculiarly fits Mr. BOOTH, and he certainly acts it like a book. It was received with the greatest favor by an audience that ratified every word and motion with the keenest critical delight. The young Hyperion's reception was indeed perfect. Mr. BOOTH was excellent also as the Ghost, and the Ophelia of Miss GEYER was a graceful and poetic representation of that touching role.

THE THEATRICALS IN BROOKLYN.—The Academy was absolutely packed last night by a vast audience, gathered to witness Miss LAURA KEENE's famous personation of Peg Woffington. To-morrow night she gives a burlesque, written for her by Mr. Tyler, Wood, which will outshine all other plays ever known or dreamed of.

THE PARK THEATRE.—Mr. KEENE produced at the Park Theatre, last night, the comedy of "False Heart never was fair Lady," and the musical trifle of "Beauty and the Beast." The house was crowded, the pieces admirably mounted and the people in the best of moods. The extravagance was received literally with shouts of laughter, and well deserved the applause given from the audience. The bill will be repeated to-night.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

Last Day.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The weather yesterday was all that the most ardent lover of rural pursuits and field sports could wish—clear, sunny, and yet not sultry—the glow of departing Summer tempered by the cool breath of advancing Autumn.

Consequently, the Swiss Shooting Club was in good luck with its beautiful festival, for from the earliest hours crowds began to flock toward the scene of festivity, on foot and by the cars, until at noon a concourse, with bright faces and in gay attire, was on the ground. The shooting at the 8 minor targets commenced as usual at 7 A. M., the main targets "Switzerland" and "Liberty" being on the prize list, and remaining in dignified quiescence.

Meanwhile the throng betook themselves to all the pleasures of the place, swinging, romping, rowing on the river, rustic sports and the solace of the inner man; friend SCHMANN, the "genius of the place," providing every species of creature comfort—in the solids from *bullock* to *kalbsbraten*, and in the liquids from *kirschenwasser* to Curaçoa.

Between 4 and 5 the grand Concert of the Arion Singing Club was announced, and came off on the grand platform, under the wavy trees, the green wood echoing far away with their pleasant melodies. Assisted by HINGSMANN's fine band, they rendered, in their best style, the following programme:

1. Overture—Nabucodonosor—Orchestra ..... Verdi.
2. Rheinweinlied—Arion ..... R. Franz.
(Rhine Wine Song.)
3. Fot Feer!—Chaviari ..... Kellner.
4. Gruss an das Vaterland—Arion and Orchestra. (Greeting to Fatherland.) ..... Lachner.
5. March—Tannhauser ..... Wagner.
6. Frühlingslied—Arion ..... Abt.
(Spring Chorus.)
7. Aechselingsmarsch aus dem Sommernachts Traume ..... Mendelssohn.
(Wedding March from the Summer Night's Dream.)

The towering form and jolly face of Mr. GOETZ, of the "Arion," (not GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN) aided with his rich voice in giving due effect to the swelling chorus.

The concert was a delightful success, and seemed to inspire the multitude, which was now immense, with a fresh spirit of enjoyment. The distribution of prizes was next in the order of interest. The chief prizes, consisting of a great variety of handsome articles were on exhibition, as they had been since the first day, in an ornamental temple adjacent to the main shooting hall, and about dusk Mr. KUNZLY, the Secretary of the Schuetzenfest, announced the list as follows: For the main target "Switzerland," all money prizes:

1. Mr. Rudolph Faas, of Providence, R. I., $100.
2. Mr. Kuepper, of New-York, $60.
3. Mr. Raase, of Hoboken, $70.
4. F. Friedner, of New-York, $50.
5. M. Baumgaertner, of New-York, $50.
6. Chas. Mohr, of New-York, $40.
7. Fr. Paris, of New-York, $35.
8. John Becker, of New-York, $30.
9. Hermann Krall, of New-York, $25.
10. Thos. Ducke, of New-York, $15.

From this down the prizes descended in number to 41, and $5 in amount, several falling to marksmen from Newark, N. J., and one to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; West Hoboken, also, here a very large number, as will be remarked, "Hide Rhody" headed the list.

For the second great target, "Liberty," the five leading prizes were distributed as follows:

1. Mr. FERDINAND BAUMGAERTNER, of New-York—a beautiful silver service, presented by the Arion Club.
2. Mr. FR. KLEIN, of New-York—one dozen of massive silver forks, presented by the Schuetzen corps of Shenandoah, Penna.
3. Mr. J. ARNOLD, of New-York—a superb enameled goblet, presented by Mrs. FRANZISKA KLEIN.
4. Mr. CH. SCHMITZ—a handsome hunting rifle.
5. Mr. A. SCHMITZ—a musical box, worth $30.

A great variety of other articles, embracing richly-bound editions of GOETHE, SCHILLER, HUMBOLDT'S Kosmos, etc., were also given out, and several satisfactions seemed to crown the efforts of the Committee on Prizes. This evening was inaugurated and accompanied by stirring speeches from Mr. HINGSMANN, the President of the Society; Mr. KUNZLY, its Secretary, and several other eloquent gentlemen, and with a dancing ball, on both platforms, assisted by the music of two fine bands, this great Schuetzenfest—the first ever held in America on so complete a scale—terminated at a late hour in a blaze of success that, in some measure, compensated for the drawbacks of the preceding week. A handsome entertainment, with minimal flow of wit and sentiment, eloquence and song, on the preceding night, which were alike well devised, charitable and patriotic. The appearance of many beautiful ladies in the costumes of the different cantons of the Swiss Band, and several military gentlemen in full uniform, were not among the least attractions of the closing day.

Honors to the Late Col. M. K. Bryan.

The honors contemplated in this City to the late Col. M. K. BRYAN, of Albany, under the auspices of the Committee on National Affairs, were paid yesterday. The Governor's Room, where the body laid in state, was visited by throngs of citizens until 2 o'clock P. M., when, under escort of the Sixty-ninth regiment, the remains were taken to the Albany boat at the foot of Cortlandt-street, where they were formally delivered to Messrs. JAS. I. JOHNSON and L. W. ROBOSSA, a Committee on behalf of the citizens of Albany.

The procession moved from the Park to Broadway, Park-row, Chatham-street, Bowery to Bond, Broadway, Cortlandt-street, and thence to the boat. A body of Police in advance, the band, the Sixty-ninth in reversed order, hearse with four white horses, Company C, Sixty-ninth regiment, as guard of honor, and pall-bearers; the following officers and ex-officers of the Twenty-fifth regiment of Albany, of which deceased was some years since Colonel, following in carriages: Col. HARCOURT, Col. SWIFT, Lieut.-Col. BEATTIE, Lieut.-Col. FRIEDLANDER, Maj. McDONALD, Capt. MUTHALLAND, Capt. WOODS, Lieut. DUNN, Lieut. RIDER, Quartermaster JAS. DUNN and Lieut. GRADY.

A detail of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, of which deceased was Colonel, a company of the Sixty-ninth, and a Committee from the Board of Aldermen, Messrs. FARLEY, MASTERSON, McCOOL, HARDY and OTTWELL, with a number of personal friends of the deceased, accompanied the remains to Albany, where the funeral will take place on Wednesday.

The friends of Col. BRYAN, in this City, acknowledge their obligations to Aldermen FARLEY and the Committee, of which he is chairman, for the honors they have been instrumental in paying, to-day, to WILLIAM CANNON, who had charge of the remains, for the handsome manner in which he fulfilled his trust, and to GEORGE ROSS, Keeper of the City Hall, for his most obliging and successful attention to all the necessary details.

The following are the resolutions passed yesterday by the Board:

Whereas, The late Col. M. K. BRYAN, whose mortal remains are at present in our City Hall, was a valiant and faithful citizen of this State and nobly gave his life at her call to defend our glorious Union; and

Whereas, The City of New-York desires to honor the memory of the brave and good men from this State who have sacrificed themselves on the sacred altar of their country's cause; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of Five Members from this Board be appointed, authorized and directed to proceed with the remains of Col. BRYAN to Albany, and there attend the funeral.

Resolved, That Major-Gen. SANFORD be respectfully requested to send one company of soldiers, from the military escort ordered to parade to-day at the funeral of Col. BRYAN, to proceed to Albany, as a guard of honor, with the mortal remains of that gallant and faithful officer.

The National Horse Fair.

FIFTH DAY.

The fine weather of yesterday drew quite a numerous attendance at the Fashion Course to witness the ladies' equestrian exhibition for the gold medal, and the trotting match between *Butler*, *Fillingham* and *France*. The ladies' stand was well filled with a highly respectable company, and many ladies were in carriages in the field. Dorworth's Band enlivened the scene, but there was only the sheriff and geese, but no detectives, and pickpockets plied their avocation to some extent.

THE LADIES' SADDLE RACE.

This was the first event of the day, and of course excited considerable interest; the prize being a gold medal, value $200, appropriately chased and engraved. Of the five competitors who entered for the prize, but three ladies appeared—Mrs. ELLERY, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, Miss SYLVESTER, of New-York, and Miss DAWSON, of Williamsburgh, L. I. Mrs. ELLERY rode a small-sized, spirited, gaily horse, and showed consummate skill and grace in handling him, either on the trot, hand gallop, or at full speed.

Mrs. ELLERY was dressed in the usual riding habit, with the neatest cuirass helmet-shaped blue velvet riding cap—the whole fitting her pretty figure to a charm. Miss SYLVESTER rode a large-sized white mare, *Mist*, and was attired in a black velvet riding dress and cap, and in the trial showed that she was an admirable equestrienne—and had she had a finer and more spirited horse there is no doubt she would have created a greater sensation. Miss DAWSON rode an fine large curvetting brown half-bred filly, *Morning Glory*. This lady is a graceful and spirited equestrienne.

Miss DAWSON's riding habit and cap were exceedingly neat, and fitted her charmingly. The manner in which she sat in walking and cantering was exceedingly graceful; and, with the long, easy motion of the horse—which was a great point in favor of the rider—no doubt induced the majority of the judges to award her the prize. The easy, graceful sitting and motion of this young lady in trotting was considered by the judges as more suitable for a lady mounted Park riding, than the dashing, military style of Mrs. ELLERY, whose motion occasioned with that of her horse, whilst her gracefulness was never disturbed, however rapid his action. She was, in fact, a type of Grace Harkaway, as confident as she was daring.

To give an idea of the general opinion formed as to the result, 100 to 40, 50 to 25, 10 to 3 were freely offered, with no takers, that the judges would award her the gold medal, while these gentlemen were deliberating; and as indication of that opinion was given, as the ladies returned to the stand, by Mrs. ELLERY receiving the most liberal applause.

The judges were Mr. CHARLES AUGUS BURTON, ("Carl Benson,") Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and Mr. WM. TURNBULL, who, to the utter astonishment of almost every one, awarded the prize to Miss DAWSON. Such was the feeling, that an impromptu subscription was at once raised, and in a short time $250 was raised for another medal, and Capt. RYMNAUGHAN deputed by a Committee of the lady to allow them to procure a suitable medal. Rough as the Captain can be, he performed his duty in a neat speech, and returned to his colleagues with Mrs. ELLERY's acknowledgments, which were gratefully given.

The next in order was the trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. The pool betting was about 100 to 30 on *Butler* against the field.

The judges were Mr. WM. TURNBULL, Mr. SUSPENSE KNAPP and Mr. JONES, and the time was very unsatisfactory for such first-rate horses.

THE RACE.

First Heat—*Prince* had the pole, *Butler* second and *Fillingham* outside; the latter led *Prince* into the turn by a length, *Butler* breaking up and falling off five lengths at the quarter pole; *Prince* by a fine burst round the turn, collared *Fillingham* on the backstretch and was side and side at the half mile, when she fell in rear of *Butler*, and they passed the new stand but a length behind, which is going round the three-quarter turn, *Butler* broke but caught again, and went at *Fillingham* and passed him as they swung into the home-stretch, and led over the score by a couple of lengths, *Prince* pulled up, time 2:29¾.

Second Heat—*Prince* took a strong lead at the start and the pole, *Butler* breaking at the quarter pole, and *Fillingham* as they turned into the backstretch, where *Prince* led at least eight lengths, with *Fillingham* much more behind. *Butler* gradually closed up within four lengths of *Prince*, who broke at the three-quarter pole, and *Butler* went by six lengths; *Fillingham*, with *Sam. McLaughlin* looking over his shoulder, at the distance stand, last. Time—2:28½. *Sravasnon*, who had driven *Prince*, was now replaced by HIRAM JONES, and *Mace* was driving *Butler* of course, *Fillingham* being withdrawn.

Third Heat—This was a very pretty heat, the horse running lapped along the back stretch into the three-quarter turn, where *Butler* broke from the pace they were going, and again and again before they swung into the home stretch, and *Prince* won easy—time 2:30.

Fourth Heat—*Prince* led three lengths to the quarter pole, from whence *Butler* closed up so fast that he was side and side at they approached the half mile, headed *Prince* just as they passed it, and led into the turn a length in front, where he broke up, and again at the three-quarter pole, where *Prince* led by three lengths, *Butler* broke up again hopelessly, and *Prince* won easily—time 2:29¼. It was now dusk, and after some discussion, and with the disapprobation of many on the Course, the Judges adjourned the remaining heat till to-day at 3 o'clock. HIRAM WOODRUFF and other well-known turfmen were emphatic in condemning this action, and the public were indignant at not seeing the finish of a trot for which they had already paid twice. The Judges are condemned for seemingly lending themselves to any party for the purpose of releasing Mace from a certain defeat had the race been trotted out before dark.

RECAPITULATION.

Gen. Butler	1	1	2 2
Prince	3	2	1 1
Robert Fillingham	2	3	d'wn

Time—2:29¾—2:28½—2:29—2:29¼.

The second match for $2,000 between *Butler* and *Fillingham* takes place on Wednesday.

Naval Movements.

INCREASE OF OUR FAST FLEET—MORE SWIFT STEAMERS TO BE BUILT.

Another new fast steamer, besides that spoken of, is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Orders have been received from the Navy Department to commence as soon as convenient, and yesterday active preparations were begun to fit a place for her keel. That portion of the Navy-yard from which the United States steamer *Mercury* was launched last week is being enlarged, and the new launching-ways are in course of construction to facilitate the building of the new vessels. The new ship will be larger than nine-tenths of the vessels at present in the navy. The Department is working hard to augment our swift steamers. Already the *Wamsutta*, an immense vessel, is under way at the Navy-yard, under the special surveillance of Mr. DELANO. Mr. SEWARD' ship, the *Idaho*, is also advancing steadily, and it is understood that instructions have been sent to the Navy-yards of Portsmouth, Philadelphia and Boston to begin, when convenient, new ships of war, of which great speed is to be the most prominent characteristic. The fast vessels at present in the service are nearly all loaded down with heavy batteries, which prevents them from going as quick as they might otherwise do; the *Fort Jackson*, for instance, was expected to make eighteen knots an hour, and our correspondent on board states that the weight of metal is so great that she cannot make more than ten or twelve.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE NAVY-YARD DETACHED.

Yesterday orders were received from the Navy Department, instructing Lieut.-Commander FILLEBROWN, the Executive Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to prepare for sea service. No sooner had the intelligence become known in the yard than officers and men commenced crowding the apartments of Capt. FILLEBROWN to deplore his contemplated removement. Few officers ever attached to the New-York Station have made so many friends for themselves as Mr. FILLEBROWN, and the general opinion is that the interests of the Government would not be advanced by his removal.

A FLEET ORDERED TO SEA.

The following naval vessels, now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, have received instructions to prepare for sea as soon as possible, and depart for different destinations: The United States steamer *Paul Jones*, which arrived from the South Atlantic blockading squadron; the steam gunboat *Seminole*, which arrived here some time since; the steam transport *Fah-Kee*; the steamer *Richmond*, late of the Mississippi fleet; the *Mary Sandford*, Adams Express steamer, and other vessels. The number of vessels returning from squadrons lately has rendered it incumbent on the authorities to fit out ships to replace them, which keeps our yards very busy. The United States steam gunboat *Dacotah*, having undergone a thorough overhauling at Baltimore, will sail in two or three days to join the blockade fleets. Vessels from Boston and Philadelphia are also under orders to go away, so that by the end of the present week some ten or twenty men-of-war will have been detached.

The Draft in the Tenth District.

The draft in the Tenth District commences to-morrow. A portion of the district will be a good place for substitutes, a large number of our wealthy business men being residents, and many certain to be drawn. The following is an official notice:

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, TENTH DISTRICT, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In compliance with the order of the President of the United States, the draft in this Tenth District will commence at the headquarters, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The towns in Putnam County, and First Assembly District in Westchester County, will be drawn on the first day; Second and Third Assembly Districts of Westchester on the second day; and Rockland County on the last day.

You are respectfully invited to attend.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES G. LEONARD,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Tenth District, New-York.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The U. S. transport *Empire City*, Capt BAXTER, from Port Royal Sept. 18, to U. S. Quartermaster—sailed in company with transport *Mississippi*, for New-York, having in tow the steamer *Oceanic*—arrived yesterday. She left the steamer *Fulton*, to sail for New-York 20th.

Not a word new from Charleston. Health of the troops excellent. But few casualties.

A CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS ARMY FORCES,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 18, 1863.

It is with no ordinary feeling of gratification and pride that the Brigadier-General commanding is enabled to congratulate this army upon the signal success which has crowned the enterprise in which it has been engaged. Fort Sumter is destroyed. The scene where our country's flag suffered its first dishonor you have made the theatre of one of its proudest triumphs.

The fort has been in possession of the enemy for more than two years, has been his pride and boast, has been strengthened by every appliance known to military science, and has defied the assaults of the most powerful and gallant fleet the world ever saw. But it has yielded to your courage and patient labor. Its walls are now crumbled to ruins, its formidable batteries are silenced, and, though a hostile flag still floats over it, the fort is a harmless and helpless wreck.

Fort Wagner and Gregg—works rendered memorable by their protracted resistance and the sacrifice of life they have cost—have also been wrested from the enemy by your persevering courage and skill, and the graves of your fallen comrades rescued from desecration and contumely.

You now hold undisputed possession of the whole of Morris Island, and the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of your artillery from the very spot where the first shot was fired at your country's flag and the rebellion itself was inaugurated.

To you, the officers and soldiers of this command, and to the gallant navy, which has cooperated with you, are due the thanks of your commander and your country. You were called upon to encounter untold privations and dangers, to undergo unremitting and exhausting labors, to sustain severe and disheartening reverses. How nobly your patriotism and zeal have responded to the call the results of the campaign will show, and your Commanding-General gratefully bears witness.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

Williamsburgh.

FATAL AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—A MAN KILLED WITH A CHAIR-LEG.

Yesterday morning early an affray occurred at the corner of South Fourth and First streets, Brooklyn, E. D., by which a man named CORNELIUS FARRELL lost his life. It appears that a party of men partially intoxicated, left the lager-beer saloon of THOMAS THOM on the above corner, and while talking about the history of the Union army a dispute arose between them, and some odious epithets were used and knives drawn. A man named RAYMOND, alias TOMS was in the party, and believing himself insulted, he procured a chair-leg, with which, after further provocation, he hit FARRELL four or five blows on the head, one of which struck him on the left temple and felled him to the ground. Before he could be removed to the Station-house he died. The assailant and a man named VAN were arrested. All were German and unmarried. Coroner BARANDY will hold an inquest on Thursday next, after the result of the post-mortem shall have been announced.

The Draft in Pennsylvania—Politics.

EASTON, Penn., Monday, Sept. 21.

The draft for the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania commenced this morning in Easton, and progressed quietly, with a large concourse of people in attendance, among whom the best feeling prevailed. The conscripts generally accepted a red ribbon badge, and enjoyed themselves considerably.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here at noon, and spoke to an immense assembly. Judge WOODWARD, the Democratic nominee for governor, was here Saturday, and spoke at the Democratic club-room in the evening.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove invaluable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $13. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambrosia
FOR THE HAIR.
Kendall's Ambrosia
Kendall's Ambrosia
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Kendall's Ambrosia
Kendall's Ambrosia
Kendall's Ambrosia

is a rare compound of stimulating extracts from Flowers, Seeds and Herbs, for the Growth and Beauty of the Hair. Price $1, per box of two bottles. Prepared only by KENDALL & BANNISTER, No. 606 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

French China
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. Be sure to be signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Returned to the City.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, the Dermatologist, formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston, can now be consulted at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all discolorations of the skin.

Hicks & Company, No. 456 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 50 Dey-st., N. Y.

The Oriental Electro-Magnetic and Medicated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 5 and 6 dey-st., near the Cooper Union, are the greatest luxuries of the season. Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. LACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 736 Broadway.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, can easily be procured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For cleaning it it is unsurpassed. It is composed of balm (or honey) and other valuable articles, highly perfumed, by its own ingredients, and yet so cheap. For morning, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" gold pens for GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Hill's Hair-Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers in style neat and reliable, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Wilson's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 160 MAIDEN-LANE.

Covering for the Feet.—Families returning from the country will find coverings for the feet in all varieties and styles, and of superior manufacture suitable for ladies and children, at B. CANTRELL'S, 512 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Artificial Arm (formerly Beer), N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid impositions by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—W. BEE & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Berry's Triopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—CLOSS.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Moses Bailey, Mr. JERMAIN L. BAILEY to Miss ELVINA, daughter of Joseph B. Closs, Esq. No cards.

HAYNES—BRADLEY.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Elias Spencer, Mr. JAMES A. HAYNES to HANNAH MARIA, only daughter of the late George R. Bradley.

McNEAR—HARRISON.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D.D., Mr. SAMUEL A. McNEAR, of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., to MADONA, eldest daughter of Mr. T. B. Harrison, of this City.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—At the residence of his mother, No. 92 Avenue D, JOHN WILLIAM BIRDSALL, aged 19 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers on Wednesday morning.

CLOWES.—On Monday, Sept. 21, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, GEORGE W. CLOWES, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 East 16th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CROOKE.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 20, EMILIE PRATTE, relict of the late Ramsay Crooke, of this City, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Joannis Gourd, Eugene Pratt, Esq., and Charles A. Nodi, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday morning, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to St. Louis, Philadelphia and Cincinnati papers please copy.

CURTIS.—On Monday, Sept. 21, SARAH T. CURTIS, wife of Henry A. Curtis.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 170 Taylor-st., East Brooklyn. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CRANE.—At Southeast, Putnam County, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., KERZIA M., daughter of John L. and Catharine M. Crane, aged 4 years, 7 months and 3 days.

CRANE.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20, after a short illness, WILLIAM E., eldest son of Giles E. Crane.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, James T. and Charles E., are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

DANIEL.—At New-Marlborough, Mass., on Sunday, Sept. 6, SARAH D., daughter of Capt. Joseph K. Oatlin, aged 44 years.

DAYTON.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday morning, Sept. 20, after a short and painful illness, ELIZABETH, wife of David Dayton, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

"So fades a Summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

GOURGAS.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 64 Rodney-st., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., FERDINAND WILLIAM GOURGAS, son of John J. J. Gourgas, Esq., of New-York, in his 63d year.

The friends and relatives of his uncle, the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed from the Church to the New-York City Cemetery.

HAVILAND.—On the 20th inst., FANNY, wife of James O. Haviland, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Third day, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 72 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

HOPKINS.—At the House of the Aged on the Church Charity Foundation, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOPKINS, aged 94 years.

The funeral will be conducted at the Chapel of the Institution, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 23d inst.

JOHNSON.—In Ansonia, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, EMELINE, wife of Arthur F. Johnson, and daughter of W. H. and Emeline Kase, aged 22 years and 7 months.

KORNER.—On Monday, Sept. 21, FANNY MORRIS, daughter of George A. and Susan Robbins, in the 2d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

LUNDERSTEDT.—On Friday morning, Sept. 18, after a short illness, MRS. SUSAN VANDERBILT, in the 92d year of her age.

Her sons, C. H. Tappen and David Tappen, the friends of the family, and relatives, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, at Madison, N. J., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M., returning at 3 o'clock.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 19, at the residence of his son-in-law, Commodore Eagle, SELLECK SMITH, in the 72d year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Newark for interment. The services will be held at Trinity Church, Newark, on 2d inst., at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

WALSH.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, LAURA SPENCER TOWNSEND, widow of the late John S. Walsh, of Albany.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 425.—Sept. 21, 1863.
57, 67, 58, 52, 62, 37, 19, 28, 66, 70, 8, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 426.—Sept. 21, 1863.
6, 35, 29, 18, 45, 2, 34, 59, 66, 76, 39, 5, 22, 71, 27, 13, 7, 53, 63, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
GREAT COLLECTION OF FRENCH PEARS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Fruit Growers of the country will be gratified to learn that a great collection of Pears have been received from France, from Andrew LeRoy, of Angers. Many of the Seedlings are from the celebrated Van Mons, of Belgium.

The Exhibition will positively close on FRIDAY EVENING.

FALL CARPETINGS.

An elegant assortment of English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Parlor Door Mats, Druggets 4 yards wide, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Oil Cloths, 8 feet and 4 feet wide, at greatly reduced prices. All goods are guaranteed. Be particular and look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

WONDERFUL!

CURES.—We are daily affecting cures unparalleled in any age. Our cases may be found in nearly every city and village of the north. Send stamp for interesting book, gilt or plain. NEW-YORK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 5 Union-square. J. Walker Scott, William Tripp, Talbot Clark, resident physicians.

DEAFNESS—ITS CAUSES, CONSEQUENCE AND CURE.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See to-day's New-York Tribune.

DEAFNESS AND THE NEW MODE OF Restoring Hearing to the Deaf.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See to-day's New-York Tribune.

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY CHRONIC CATARRH.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See the New-York Tribune of to-day.

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY MUCOUS ENgorgements of the middle Ear.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See the Daily New-York Tribune of to-day.

DEAFNESS CAUSING INFLAMMATION of the Brain.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See to-day's New-York Daily Tribune.

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIONS.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See the New-York Tribune of to-day.

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, with Inordinate Secretion.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See New-York Tribune of to-day.

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY POLYPUS, Mucous Formation of the Canal.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See New-York Tribune of to-day.

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY ERYTHEMA, (Chronic Disease.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See to-day's New-York Tribune.

DEAFNESS CAUSING TOTAL LOSS OF Speech.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See New-York Tribune of to-day.

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY DISEASE OF the Tympanum, from dried Inflammation through the Eustachian Tube.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See the Tribune of to-day.

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY OBSTRUCTION of the Eustachian Tube.—From the pen of Dr. VON EISENBERG. See the New-York Daily Tribune of to-day.

DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
AND
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR
AND
THROAT,
CURED BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *These perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between M and 24 ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent coughing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel absolutely saturated.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 235 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrhals such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

NO. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg, to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 32 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several surgeons in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg, with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 229 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.

It is well known to the Medical Profession that IRON is the VITAL PRINCIPLE or LIFE ELEMENT of the Blood. This is destroyed entirely from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if from any cause whatever the necessary quantity of Iron is not taken into the circulation, or *properly* vitalized, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its diseased producing elements to all parts of the system, *and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.*

It is only since the discovery of that valuable combination known as PERUVIAN SYRUP that the great power of this VITALIZING AGENT over disease has been brought to light.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE of IRON.

NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

that STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE by supplying the blood with its
Vital Principle or Life Element, IRON.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
INFUSES
STRENGTH, VIGOR, AND NEW LIFE INTO THE SYSTEM.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
CURES
ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
RESTORES
THE VIGOR OF YOUTH TO THE WORN-OUT SYSTEM.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
ANIMATES
AND INVIGORATES AN OVERWORKED BRAIN.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
CURES
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, &c.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
INVIGORATES
THE WEAK AND DEBILITATED.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
CURES
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
BUILDS UP
THE BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTION.

To take medicine to cure disease occasioned by a deficiency of

IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
IRON IN THE BLOOD,

without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We publish a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials:

Rev. John Pierpont.	Lewis Johnson, M. D.
Rev. Warren Burton.	Roswell Kinney, M. D.
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller.	S. H. Kendall, M. D.
Rev. Aug. R. Fox.	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.
Rev. Gordon Robins.	Francis Dean, M. D.
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb.	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.
Rev. C. Starr King.	Jose Antonio Saxton, M.D.
Rev. Osborn Myrick.	Maximino Arnedo, M. D.
Rev. Sylvester Judd.	Ephraim Weeks, M. D.
Rev. Thos. H. Pope.	A. A. Hayes, M. D.
Rev. Richard Metcalf.	J. R. Chilton, M. D.
Rev. M. P. Webster.	H. R. Storer, M. D.
Rev. Jos. H. Gilmore.	John B. Williams, Esq.
Rev. Abel Stevens.	Thomas A. Scott, Esq.
Rev. J. Pearson, Jr.	Thomas C. Arnoldy, Esq.
Rev. Abel Stevens.	Hon. Peter Harvey.
Rev. Henry Upham.	James O. Dunn, Esq.
Rev. S. H. Riddel.	Samuel May, Esq.
Rev. F. G. Ditto.	Prof. Henry Coddington.
Rev. John W. Olmstead.	Portland Ancrum, Esq.

☞ *There can be but one stronger proof than the testimony of such men as these, and that is a PERSONAL TRIAL. It has cured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give the trial.*

Being free from alcohol in any form, *its energizing

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 54 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

for which they are prepared to receive subscriptions at the Office of the Subscribers, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

Having been appointed agents for the United States 5-20 Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions to the above Bonds at par. Interest in gold commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention.

PARKE & BOWDOIN.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF $1,800,000.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals for hereby invited, and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of each of the following classes of State stocks, to be issued under authority of Statutes 1863, 214 and 215, respectively, of the last of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the current year, namely:

Twenty-one hundred dollars of the "Coast Defence Fund," in certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000), redeemable in twenty (20) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

Also, for three hundred thousand dollars of the Scrip in aid of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, in Certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000), redeemable in thirty (30) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year.

Also, for five hundred thousand dollars of the Railroad Bounty Fund, in Certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000), redeemable in twenty (20) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

The Certificates of each class will be redeemable at maturity in gold, and will have interest warrants (coupons) attached to them, payable at maturity in coin, at this office.

Bidders will be particular to specify in their proposals the class or classes of Scrip for which they bid, noting the and second interest will, in all cases, be an additional charge to the purchaser.

All proposals must be inclosed in a carefully sealed envelope, addressed to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and marked distinctly "Proposals for Loan," and accompanied with a certified check for five per cent. on the whole amount bid for, to be forfeited to the treasury in case of non-fulfilment of accepted proposal.

The checks of parties whose proposals are not accepted will be returned to them.

Parties whose bids are accepted (and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids) will be at once notified thereof, and payment for the Scrip assigned to them must be made at the time of the delivery of the Certificates, which will take place between the sixth and tenth days of October next.

Or, at option, one-half of the amount of Scrip awarded may be paid for between the before-mentioned dates and the balance in three months thereafter, in which case a certificate receipt for the amount paid will be given, but no certificates of Scrip will be delivered until the final payment is made.

HENRY K. OLIVER,
Treasurer and Receiver-General of Massachusetts.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. Treasury Notes, Sept. 1, 1863, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th September, after 3 o'clock P. M.

"Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, United States.

BEEBEE, HODGES & CO.,
BROKERS,
No. 42 Exchange-place.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c., bought and sold on commission.

Dividends collected.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STOCKHOLDER, No. 52 William-st.

Our issue of this day is unavoidably delayed by no fault of the "Stricks" of the Government, but of A. Gray & Green's printing establishment, and will be issued as soon as possible.

EDWARD KING.

Offers his services as Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing Directors, Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books in the City of New-York will be closed from and after the 23d day of September inst., until the 8th day of October next.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1863.

THE BANK OF CANTON, (CANTON, ST. Lawrence County,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.

E. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the Bonds this day designated by lot, viz.: Bonds, numbered as follows: 107, 177, 54, 226, 265, 405, 67, 207, 246, 346, 400, 401, 501, 520 and 129, for redemption at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, where they will be paid on presentation before which time interest will cease.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
L. H. MEYER, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All bondholders of Steubenville and Indiana Railroad County Bonds are requested to meet the Trustees at the office of Wilbur A. Price, No. 32 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., for consultation on a matter of importance to their interests.

JEREMIAH WILBUR,
H. M. ALEXANDER,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1863. Trustees.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest due Oct. 1, 1863, on the income bonds of this Company will be paid on that day, after the 10 o'clock, after office of Messrs. Wm. A. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer and Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Second-av. Railroad Company, held on the 8th instant, JOHN HILEY, Esq., was elected President in place of D. K. HIGGINS, resigned, and D. K. HIGGINS was elected Vice-President in place of M. J. SHELDON, resigned.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—July 21, 1863.—An installment of EIGHTY DOLLARS on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the first instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the 24th dividend on full shares.

H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio, Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1874. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 44 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 BONDS.

for immediate delivery, offered at NEW
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Emergency Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WAIN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PARTICIPATING INSURANCE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in) $500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863 ..... 775,772 23
LIABILITIES 27,145 84

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. in the business of the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

Also,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

A Semi-Annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 12th inst.

The Scrip Certificate Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and the United States Government tax has been declared, payable on the 20th day of October next, to the stockholders who shall be registered as such at the time of closing the transfer books. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of September, and opened on the 10th day of October next.

E. MATHEWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 44 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3 per cent. (Three Per Cent.) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER,
Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 563 BOWERY.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on $1,000 and under, 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. FEGE,
President.
HENRY C. FIELDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 2, WILL COMMENCE ON THE 1ST OF THAT DATE.
This Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 490 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Interest commences Oct. 1.

EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLANE, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Deposits made now will bear interest from Oct. 1. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Wall-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily from 8 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 7 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BUEL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLEYEL PIANO FORTE, ARTISTIC BRONZES, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the residence of Signor Riera, consisting in part of richly-carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and reps, rosewood centre tables, marble top; elegantly carved rosewood marble top etagere, very fine French piano forte, Pleyel maker; Paris Bahl cabinets and ardiniers, rich green and gold brocatel curtains, carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top chamber furniture, wardrobes, wardrobe; black walnut bookcases, library tables and chairs, walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, couches and easy chairs, enameled bedroom furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lace and brocatel curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, China, glassware, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Paintings and bronzes to be sold at 1 o'clock, among which will be found "The Virgin offering of the Fish," a true copy of Raphael, "The Transfiguration;" also several by Biermann, Ogeran, Culverhouse, two from the royal palace of Nevarre, and others. The bronzes consisting of groups, figures, and vases are of the choicest designs and favorite subjects. The furniture, &c., will be on exhibition on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., when Catalogues and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer

ELLA WARLEY,

Consisting of

GROCERIES,
TEA,
COFFEE,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
FINE SALT,
PIG LEAD,
ENFIELD RIFLES,
SWORDS and BLADES,
ALCOHOL,
REGALIA, and
LARGE LOT
ASSORTED
GOODS, &c., &c.

Also, 25 tons English P. Coal, from prize steamer PETERHOFF.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., Clinton av., third house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suite, in crimson plush; centre-tables, oil-paintings, vases, bronze chandeliers, book-cases, sofas, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, oak extension table, buffet and chairs to match, china, velvet medallion carpets, oil-cloths, oak bedstead, &c.

WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

The large and commodious dwelling-house, No. 4 East 12th-st., will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land 25 feet 8 inches wide and 100 feet 11 inches deep; south side of 12th-st., 150 feet east of 4th-av.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c.
O. F. KEE, Dr. WITT, Attorneys, &c.

HENRY D. MITEN, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st.

MINEE & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, Ingrain and 3-ply carpets; gilt French mirrors, mahogany and rosewood bureaus, mahogany and bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany chairs, enameled cottage suits, rosewood and wood hall chairs, enameled cottage suits, rosewood and oak bookcases, gas fixtures, hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, stair carpets and rods, throw-rugs, black walnut and oak desks, mahogany secretary, bookcases, etc., etc. At 12 o'clock, a rosewood piano, made by Nunns, Clarke & Co.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 18, 1863.

THE U. S. STORE SHIP "FALMOUTH" will be sold at public auction, at Asphawall, on or about the 1st Oct. next. In the original construction of the hull of that vessel, there was expended 14,000 cubic feet of live oak timber, 77,000 feet board measure of white oak; 19,000 feet board measure of yellow pine lumber; 22,000 feet white pine lumber; 21,800 pounds bolt iron; 14,000 pounds sheet copper; 5,700 pounds composition; 76,800 pounds of iron; 4,600 pounds lead and her repairs have always been made to correspond with the original construction.

This vessel was fitted as a store ship at New-York yard 1860. Terms of sale, cash.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 6 AND 22D STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1863.

NOTICE—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse, on the square between E and F and 21st and 22d sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores condemned as unfit for public service, consisting in part of Scrap Iron and Leather, Saddles, Bridles, parts of Harness and Wagons, Tents, Tools and Implements. Terms cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. H. TOMPKINS,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN,
1,860 BALES
UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON,
48 BARRELS
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
21 BARRELS
RESIN,
98 PACKAGES
SUNDRIES,

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

THE
PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN,

Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

ALSO,

Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE.
788 Bales Upland Cotton.
12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
1 Package.
37 Barrels Resin.
18 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize Schooner FROLIC.
99 Bales Upland Cotton.
21 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
22 Packages Sea Island Cotton.

Marked—F. H. (FORT HENRY.)
6 Bales Cotton.
5 Round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
2 Half-round Bales Sea Island Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN.
624 Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner LADY MARIA.
11 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner JULIA.
30 Bales Upland Cotton.

Marked—D. S. (DE SOTO.)
114 Bales Upland Cotton.
4 Bags Upland Cotton.

Marked—H. H. (HENDRICK HUDSON.)
187 Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half Bales Upland Cotton.
9 Bags Cotton.

Marked—U. (UNKNOWN.)
6 Pkgs. Sea Island Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner ANN.
7 Square Bales Upland Cotton.
19 Round Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner BLAKER.
12 Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner KATE.
1 Bale Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner MARIA.
13 Bales Upland Cotton.
30 Bags Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Steamer PLANTER.
19 Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize sloop SOUTHERN STAR.
16 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Marked—E. A. G. (SAGAMORE.)
11 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize steamer VICTOR.
88 Pkgs. Assorted Cargo, Liquors, Cigars, Shoes, Tea, &c. (These goods may be examined on Monday, Sept. 21, by cards from Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.)

From SUNDRY PRIZE VESSELS,
11 Sextants, 7 Quadrants, 5 Pistols, 2 Compasses, 1 Barometer, 4 Spy Glasses, 5 Navigators, Water Casks, &c.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, the 21st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal
Southern District of Florida.

D. D. CASTLING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock in the Morning.

All the superb and costly furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant rosewood piano-forte, mirrors, Wilton carpets, &c., contained in the house, No. 315 Madison-st., near 4th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale as being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. The whole will be sold peremptorily, and absolutely sold, without reserve, consisting of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture of the best description, together with beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, down pillows, fine cut glass ware, ivory handled cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the above five-story residence. Particulars in catalogues on morning of sale. No postponement. Cartmen will be in attendance to cart, pack or store goods for purchasers.

N. B.—No other goods admitted in this sale except those belonging to the house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 49 WEST 19TH-ST.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 49 West 19th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and moquet, elegant Brussels carpets, French plate pier mirrors, elegant curtains, lace do. and cornices, elegant rosewood piano-forte, marble-top centre and side tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, rosewood lounges in hair-cloth, rosewood bedsteads, elegant bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, Grover & Baker sewing-machine, washstands and commodes, mahogany extension dining table and French dining chairs, couches and easy chairs, French china and glass, engravings, oil paintings, feather beds, mattresses, bolster and pillows; also linen and cotton sheets, pillow cases, towels, napkins, quilts, spreads, blankets, &c. Also all of the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. All the above is in fine order and nearly new.

EDWARD SUTHERLAND, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF FAST CARRIAGE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND HARNESS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

The horses are 15 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, beautifully matched, long tails, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, warranted sound, kind and gentle, and fine saddle animals; strongly recommended. Also, a park phaeton, and City-made double harness.

A SPAN OF SORREL HORSES, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle; can travel 10 miles an hour; a very desirable span of animals, well matched and handsome.

CARRIAGES.

A line of top buggies, rockaways, open wagons, coaches, Germantowns, &c.

HARNESS.

A line of double and single harness, saddles, bridles, &c.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GAS STOCKS.—BY AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 12½ at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ABRAM H. MULLER, P. E. WILKINS & CO.—Office, No. 534 Pine-st.

200 share Manhattan Gas Light Co., 25½ each.
200 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., 25½ each.
20 shares Metropolitan Gas Co., 26 shares Security Ins. Co.
10 shares 2d-av. R. R. ..... 10 shs. Acad. of Mu. B'klyn.
25 shs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co... 10 shs. Am. Ex. Ins. Co.
$7,500 State of North Carolina 6 ⅌ cent. bonds, due 1867 and 1869.
40 shares East River Ins. Co.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a black horse about 14½ hands high, 6 years old; is very gentle and of great endurance. Also, a single harness and top buggy in good order. Also, a dark bay horse about 15½ hands high, 9 years old, sound and kind—a good horse for a grocer or carriage. Sold for want of use.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.—By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Hall's Yard, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner PRINCE LEOPOLD, consisting of about 600 barrels of spirits turpentine.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

GEORGE EHNI, Servizer of JACOB F. BENZ,
against
GOTTLOB ENSLIN, SAMUEL MONTGOMERY and ANDREW W. JORDAN.

Pursuant to the judgment entered in this action on the 18th day of November, last, notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, I shall proceed at my office, No. 13 City Hall, in the City of New-York, to make proof of the acts and doings of Gottlob Enslin, as assignee of Montgomery & Jordan, of the City of New-York, and to ascertain the fund remaining in the hands of such assignee, for which he is accountable.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1863.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
Referee.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from the debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

George W. Sargeant, of the town of Amboy, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August—, 1863. Creditors to appear before Hon. John C. Churchill, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the City of Oswego, on the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

S. ORONHYETEKA,
Attorney for Applicant, Oswego, N. Y.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 11 and 13 Duane-st., up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock A. M., until the business for which the Committee was created is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no applications for the payment of substitute or relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have completed and received the names drafted into the United States service, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this committee.

The following Rules and regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances, who have families dependent upon them for support:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of this City and County, embraces all residents in disposed of.

II. The words "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children.
2. A man having a wife only.
3. A man having a child or children, whose wife is dead.
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides.

Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who, upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on supplying to this Committee, satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the Ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, deducting the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Committee in such installments, and at such time as they will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment, shall be unable, on presenting upon this Board of Enrollment, his certificate, to find a substitute for supposed, who are in such a condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave, and who shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the case to this Committee, and on their behalf, and in regard to it, and particularly on their behalf, and in regard to it, and particularly on their behalf, and in regard to it, and particularly

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME BY DR. WARD, M.D., No. 20 Lispenard-st. Consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 20 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vaneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive skillful treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, bubons, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. (This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thoroughly speedily cured. The man in manhood, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases. Powers' is the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guaranteed a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Establishment in 1836. N. B.—Those who have used their systems are hereby warned against quacks, and advertisers, who have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Blood diseases of every form or Syphilis cured in a few days, without chance of relapse or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last venereal eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, stopped in a few days. Gleet, gonorrhœa, gonorrhœa, &c., in a few days, perfectly cured in three days in a few weeks. Stricture, cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD. He is Licensed and the only physician. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS' SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 20 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vaneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive skillful treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, bubons, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. (This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thoroughly speedily cured. The man in manhood, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases. Powers' is the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guaranteed a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Establishment in 1836. N. B.—Those who have used their systems are hereby warned against quacks, and advertisers, who have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Blood diseases of every form or Syphilis cured in a few days, without chance of relapse or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last venereal eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, stopped in a few days. Gleet, gonorrhœa, gonorrhœa, &c., in a few days, perfectly cured in three days in a few weeks. Stricture, cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD. He is Licensed and the only physician. Call, send for a circular, or write.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Professor of Midwifery, who has successfully treated all diseases of females for thirty years, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 103 Chambers-st., or by letter.

Her invaluable medicines for either married or single ladies can be sent by mail. Price $1.

N.B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of relief, should apply early in the month. Medicines from her never cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day.

MADAME RESTELL,
Female Physician and Accoucheur,
No. 103 Chambers-st., New-York City.

Ladies who desire board, and the best medical attendance during confinement, can be accommodated.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Premature marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. Full strength and vigor should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are very subject to that most cruel body destroying disease, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' invaluable Essence is a sure, safe, speedy cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 14 Duane-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and speedy remedy ever offered to the public, and have been extensively used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARMINY, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., 4 Platt-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, the 100th edition of the Female Medical Adviser, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be had by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, addressed to Dr. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Wall-st., Astor House; and No. 13 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Gentlemen, nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on the evil effects of improper indulgence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in money or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D., NO. 6 GREENE-STREET, New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from irregularities, Suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced. In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, and is prepared to receive ladies in need as a Lying-in Hospital. There the most perfect secrecy will be observed, and all the comforts of home in a sick-room may be found. Also, Female Monthly Pills. Price, $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the timid as vigorous and as delighted as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the timid, or singly, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system, whose manhood has been impaired. Address DR. WARD, No. 20 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circumstances.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in a short period of time, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted to be unsurpassed in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Sent to any address, on receipt of $1, directly of Dr. POWERS, 56 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of frauds Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his fame and a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1824. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Genuine Female Benefactor, or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting irregularities and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 20 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in the city enable him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, quackery, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or medical assistance, that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, &c., &c., "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion." Sent free of charge, to any address, on receipt of stamps. Office 128 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to the cure of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when all else is tasteless, and at all times and in full; cures without discipline or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, it possesses the peculiarity valuable property of counteracting the vile effects of quackery, that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a case passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and whenever their dark lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. Its $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth without the slightest pain. Dr. COLTON, who originated and first demonstrated the value of the NITROUS OXIDE as an anæsthetic, having had twenty years' experience with the gas, will administer it in perfect safety. Injections, with the right apparatus furnished to dentists, on very reasonable terms, with a certificate of ability. C. A. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.
OFFICE No. 22 BOND-ST.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or plating, $25; on silver or rubber, $20; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 50c.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using our new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and destine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. S. L. WAIT, No. 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

REMOVAL.—G. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, NO. 38 Clinton-place, near University, 8th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 227 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, at N. P. HARRINGTON'S, No. 208 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1826.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC MEDIA ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 3,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 1,600 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 1,600 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 1,600 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Comstock,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from Boston, Oct. 6.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $35, and $40.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 2 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

HIBERNIA, 1,400 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons, Capt. Leitch.
ASIA, 1,400 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons, Capt. Shannon.
EUROPA, 1,400 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, 1,400 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons, Capt. Moore.
CHINA, 1,400 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, 1,400 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, 1,400 Horse-power, 2,000 Tons, Capt. Lott.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....55 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for money or valuables, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The CHINA will sail Oct. 7.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF COKE, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 4 in early hour; has splendid accommodations for a limited number of passengers; freight or passage apply to the Company's Office, 15 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Sept. 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Oct. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Oct. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, as soon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamships from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and bring TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brocking	Oct. 3.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Green	Oct. 10.
CAROLINA	2,876	Roberts	

These steamships have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,

Capt. Bearns, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Sept. 26,

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $72. Steerage, including provisions, $35 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 204 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

☞ All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. John A. Foye,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

Passengers will find accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st. MORGAN & BRUNEMAN, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

H. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The first-class, full-power, British steamer VIRGINIA, GRACE, Master, will be dispatched from Pier No. 45, East-River, on FRIDAY, August 28, 1863.

Freight taken at the lowest rates. Superior cabin and steerage accommodations, at very low rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—TO SAIL at SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.—The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, A. M. CORNEAU, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans SATURDAY, Oct. 17. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES H. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP EAGLE, FOR HAVANA.—In consequence of the detention at Quarantine, this vessel will be unavoidably detained till THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, at which time she will positively leave.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 308 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st, Room No. 32.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.—Morgan stock, about 15½ hands, perfectly sound and kind, beautifully formed, long tails, with high life and fine action, good travelers, with great bottom and endurance. In use in a gentleman's family, and not sold for any fault. Inquire of W. M. H. BARGUS, Office Etna Insurance Co., No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PONY, GENTLE AND KIND IN harness and under the saddle; has been ridden by a lady; quite a pet. Can be seen at Casoin & Torkey's Livery Stables, No. 46 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, EASY UNDER the saddle, and has been used for the last year by a lady; is sold for want of use; price $140. Inquire of Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 507 Broadway, from 9 to 4, P. M.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, distempering or frescoe work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT AND HIGHLY FINISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON LONG ISLAND, near Newtown, and West Schuyler, at the junction of the East River and the Sound, 11 miles from City. It contains about 70 acres. The grounds, gardens, orchard and buildings cover about 15 acres, woodland 5 acres. The rest in grass, and all in a high state of cultivation. Situated on a point, with over half a mile of water front, has a natural gravel beach, whence rises a bank shaded by large trees of natural growth, and with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty and extent. The mansion is large and convenient, 80 feet square, piazzas in front and rear; extensive outbuildings, consisting of carriage house, tool house, farmer's and gardener's cottages, greenhouse, fowl house, hot-house, sheds, bathing and boat houses, &c. Never-failing wells of water, 100-pound and large fire-house. The whole in fine order, well drained and perfectly healthy. This property is adapted for the wealthy, the middle, about 15 acres enclosing grounds, gardens, orchard and buildings, and the rest and wood slides, forming several fine building sites. The furniture in the house and the farming utensils will be sold if desired. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN GRYDER, No. 30 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Newtown, Queens County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the undersigned on easy terms. The premises are one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 15 miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk, a beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 38 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE extra-size house and lot No. 48, 5th-av., between West Schuyler-st. and Lispenard-st. The lot is about 25 feet wide and 125 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about thirty feet, including an extension, in rear. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted for the use of a nobleman or gentleman of large means. At the end of the lot is a stable. Horses, carriages and tools are offered for sale, either for cash, or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF A ROW OF FIVE THREE-story brick dwellings, situated on the north side of 10th-st., near the Avenue, in the vicinity of the Park, the music stand and skating ponds of Central Park. The house was finished last Fall especially for the owner, and under his supervision. Have Scotia stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, narrow flooring, Brooklyn water, gas, range, furnace, &c. Terms easy. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 3 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the school building, are offered for sale. They lie within between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit, house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding position; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, apply to ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-ave., between Lexington and Dekalb ave.—Seven fine magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements. Size of houses 20x60 feet, with extension back 30x40 feet. Price $9,000. Part of purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage. Rents for the houses will be $1,000 per annum. Will be sold less than New-York prices. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving place and 16th-st., 50x100, with improvements. Well rented for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, Opera, railroad and omnibus lines. Yorkville property. Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Attorney,
No. 194 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, SIXTEEN Lots of ground on the east side of 2d-av. and 76th and 77th sts., in all 100 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building; the entire purchase money may remain on mortgage if the property be unexceptionable. Inquire of Mr. JOHN MILLER, Treasurer of the Board of Assistant Commissioners, corner of Chatham-st. and Park-row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL Country Residence, a valuable Property in Newtown; it is near the City, a lofty high-basement residence brown-stone house in South Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; is unincumbered; cash price $7,000; terms very easy. Address W. M., Box No. 102, Times Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—200 ACRES IN Broome County, one mile from Erie Railroad station, at village of Deposit; the property is convenient for summer residence, or for a small country place, a few hours' ride from New-York. Apply at No. 61 Broad-st., up stairs.
CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ENGLISH BASE Burnt house, No. 36 East 16th-st., opposite Dr. Tyng's Rectory. House 20 feet wide, 4 stories, with modern improvements. Possession with two days' notice. Price $11,500. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, a few choice houses and lots for the square or rent, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 6 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

THIRD-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO FULL-size lots on the east side of 3d-av., 50 feet north of 103d-st.; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for a term of years if desired. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FAMILY MANSION, with four lots of ground and stable attached, in the upper portion of the City; suitable for a large family or boarding house; would be sold with or without furniture. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

$7,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY basement and under-cellar brick house No. 41 East 21st-st., between 4th and Madison ave.; has Croton and gas throughout the house; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE BROWN-stone front residence, with adjoining lots on corner, in fine garden, on Vauxroat-square, Jersey City. It is one of the handsomest residences in the city. Apply to E. JONES, No. 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

VALUABLE WATER-PLOT FOR SALE.—For sale, a valuable plot with a large water front near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, suitable for warehouses, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR 45th-st., a first-class house, in excellent condition. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT near Jamaica, Long Island, to lease. The buildings are ample and first-class. Seven hundred fruit trees in bearing, comprising every variety which can be perfected in this climate. The whole place has been highly cultivated for many years, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery, which make it very attractive. It is within easy walking distance of the village, in a healthy neighborhood, and is entirely healthy as a place of residence. Price $10,000. No deduction nor exchange will be made, but terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 103 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON LONG Island, in the town of Huntington, near the village, a farm of 44 acres, all under highest state of cultivation, abounding in fruit of the choicest selection; cottage house, carriage house, barns and outhouses of every necessary description. The stock and all the tools and implements, if required. Inquire on the premises, of WM. LEAYCRAFT, No. 12 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, or of D. STRONG, No. 387 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where a map of the farm can be seen, and further particulars had.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, 45 acre of ground, 15 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. The cottage contains 9 rooms, fine large cellar, plenty of pasture, well and cistern water, in the kitchen range, fruit trees, large stable, cow and chicken house, flower and vegetable garden, and an abundance of all kinds of fruit. Will be let till April next, or for a term of years. Address ASTORIA, Station B, New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET (or lease) Orange—(owner going abroad.) About an acre of land and carriage-house; dwelling-house has furnace; gas and water-closet; is completely and handsomely furnished, plate, &c.; convenient depot; rent $75 per month. Inquire of SPRINGHAM & HYATT, No. 1 Beekman-st., over the Park Bank, or of HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Land Agent, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near Newark, N. J., having a beautiful river front of about 200 feet, and about 40 acres of land well cultivated, with choice fruit in variety; house supplied with excellent spring water; location healthy and desirable. Also, a tract of 70 acres of land, suitable for gardening. Address Box 74 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, TEN acres of choice land, barn, cranery, outbuildings; a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; 12 New-Jersey, near the station, one hour from the City. Price $3,500. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MAPLEWOOD, N. J., a desirable cottage-built residence, with one or more acres of land beautifully located and convenient to station. Apply at drug-store, corner 4th-st. and Bowery.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FINELY SITUATED FARM OF 100 acres, in Middlesex County, (bordering on Monmouth County,) New-Jersey, only 3 miles from railroad depot. It is in a high state of cultivation; dwelling and outbuildings in first-rate order; also, horses and various utensils complete and ready for use, will be sold at a bargain. Immediate possession given if required. For particulars, inquire at No. 260 Washington-st., New-York; or address Box No. 2,961 New-York Post-office. All necessary fodder and one year's crop on the place now.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, one mile from Chappaqua Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, containing sixty acres, with a commodious dwelling-house, good barn, &c., and an orchard of choice fruit. For further particulars, inquire of J. W. HAGAN, Metropolitan Bank, or to JOSEPH HAGAN, on the premises.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN this City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Marble Manufactory, No. 165 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Out this out.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of 2 Brooklyn Houses, No. 107 West 21st-st., has front and back parlors, bedrooms, large kitchen and basement, with cellar, and a new kitchen range, gas and water-closet. Apply on PAMELA WIGGINS, No. 76 Barclay-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES NOS. 15 and 17 Christopher-st., near Hudson-st., No. 15 is a corner-house, recently renovated, with back range and the necessary out-houses; it is a desirable place. Apply to B. STEVENSON, No. 212 Cherry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BROWN-STONE Mansion No. 32 Union-square, suitable either for a first-class boarding house or private residence; in complete order. Furniture and farming utensils for sale. Possession can be had. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO story, cottage, with stable, fruit trees, and pleasantly located, on the corner of Marcy-st. and Myrtle-av. Rent low. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 40x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY A HOUSE OF LIBERAL size and cost, with or without the furniture, and with immediate possession. It must have an opening stable and be in a choice location. Murray Hill preferred.

If this should meet the eye of the owner of such an establishment who might be inclined to offer it, provided he could be assured that the advertiser is a person of "hearty heart" in a liberal sense. WARD McLEAN.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WANTED by a small family of me, first responsibility; whereabouts, depending upon the location of the place, I give gentlemanly. All answers confidential. Best of references exchanged. Address B., Box No. 101 Times Office, or Box No. 173 Brooklyn P. O., during the week.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY 1ST of November next, for six months; a furnished house, situated anywhere between 20th and 44th sts. and 4th and 8th ave. To any one taking the house, a liberal price will be paid, and satisfactory references given. Address W. J. H., Box No. 169 Times Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of grown persons, who will be careful tenants. Location below 34th-st., and between Lexington and 6th ave. Call at the New-York Observer Office, between 12 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS ON second or third floor for a gentleman, wife, nurse and three small children. State full particulars as to terms and location. Address F., No. 46 Lexington-av., New-York.

WANTED—TO HIRE, UNFURNISHED, A 3½ OR 4-story high stoop house, at least 25 feet wide, between Lexington and 42d-sts. and between 10th and 30th sts. Address J. WEED, No. 60 South-st.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A PRIvate stable; must be allowed four stalls, and Broadway. Address immediately, Box No. 3,184 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 3½, 4, 5 and 7½ P. M.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 1 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Express) 10:40 P. M.	(with 10:27 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:30 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of Sackett, East River, at 8 A. M., 2 P. M. Greenpoint, stopping at all stations, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M. Jamaica, H

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

safely assume that the transaction is not unlawful, and that investigation is superfluous; but if the former hypothesis is sufficient to sustain intervention on the part of Government, we certainly do not wonder at the "anxious inquiries on the subject" which the *authorities have instituted.*

We are still left, therefore, in a state of doubt. We do not know what is the evidence for which Ministers have been so anxiously inquiring. We see that, whatever it may be, they have not been successful in obtaining it, but whether they think it lawful or unlawful to build vessels like these, and sell them purely in the way of trade, we cannot discover. If, however, the law on the subject is actually such as our correspondents have affirmed, and as Lord Russell, in the first paragraph of his letter appears to believe, we must take leave to say that it is utterly vagatory. In these days there is hardly a chance that any body of Englishmen would set out on such filibustering expeditions as the law continues itself to forbidding, and if nothing but the absence of this personal participation in the adventure is required to render the sale of steam-frigates lawful, *it will be very hard to prove anything against it.* No British shipbuilder is likely to turn buccaneer in his own proper person, or to leave the Clyde or the Mersey for a cruel of fighting on the high seas. If it is only an adventure of that character that is forbidden, there can be in a very small compass; but then we find it impossible to understand how we could have stopped the Alabama even if we had caught her, or on what grounds we requested the Americans to stop the sale of a ship to the Russians in our last war.

As things now stand, there seems to be a kind of moral obliquity in *allowing* (say) the sale of the Alabama, and *forbidding* (say) the sale of the Rappahannock. We know what the law said then, and what it said with tolerable accuracy, if not very rare with perfect precision, but we have found nobody venturing to stand openly on the doctrine. No shipbuilder has yet plainly said—what, according to these principles, he might say: "I am building this ship to order, as I believe of the Confederate Government, but as soon as I have delivered it and not any money for it I shall wash my hands of the business. I have nothing to do with the purposes to which it may be applied. My trade is to sell ships of war, and I sell them. What becomes of them I neither know nor care. I suspect this vessel is for Jefferson Davis, but I shall be happy to build another to-morrow for Abraham Lincoln." Now, according to the law as we have had it expounded, this would be a perfectly sufficient defense. The builder may build, exactly according to his customer's instructions, as iron ship or a wooden one, a turret ship or a broadside ship, a cruiser or a *Warrior*. He may make her a light frigate or a heavy ram, and give her as heavy or as effective or defensive capacity, according to order. All he has to do is to preserve the purely commercial and mercantile character of the transaction, and he is a free agent. But either this is not the law, or nobody is bold enough to act upon it. It seems practically confessed that such a doctrine could never be maintained. There is under a restriction somewhere, or there ought to be. Confederate steamers have certainly been built in British ports, but they have not been built with a declared purpose and in the open way of trade. We cannot, in the present state of things, exceedingly understrike. The disguises applied to the vessels under construction, and the anxious, though ineffectual efforts of Government to obtain warrant for interfering, give an ugly look to the whole business. *If the sale of such ships is really unlawful, the law ought to be more explicit for prevention.* If it is not unlawful, or unlawful only on the improbable condition above defined, it concerns us more nearly than any other nation to get the law thoroughly revised.

THE REPORTED ARMING OF HALF A MILLION NEGROES BY THE REBELS.

The news by the *Hibernian* that the rebel Government had decided on arming half a million negroes, was received with some distrust in England. Although the rumor has since been proved false, the manner in which the project was discussed is of interest.

The *Daily News* says:

"Supposing the announcement to be true, however, the doom of the Confederacy is sealed. The policy of the Richmond Government is said to have adopted is as its members know perfectly well, the policy of blank despair. The negro is the last card in their desperate game, and if the reckless gamblers who would have ruined half a continent to gratify their mad and criminal ambition have nothing but the negro left, the game is already played out and lost. No act could better prove to the world the total and ignominious failure of the Confederate enterprise. Should the Southern Government raise and equip negro regiments, it would simply recruit the Northern armies, and render conscription in the Federal States less necessary. But, in resolving to make the attempt, Mr. Jefferson Davis would sacrifice all that the Southern Government could in any case hope to save from the common ruin—their consistency and fidelity, not only to their own solemn professions, but to the code of Southern honor.

The Manchester *Examiner* says:

"On the assumption that it is true, philanthropic sympathies will be flung miggledy-piggledy. The negroes will all be fighting for their freedom, but the Southern negroes will be fighting for freeholds into the bargain. Emancipation is excellent, but emancipation with fifty acres of land is much better. Freedom and a snug little farm! The prospect is absolutely overpowering. President Lincoln will have to make a higher bid, and promise the negroes estates in Nevada, Colorado or Texas. Armies of negroes fighting on opposite sides will offer a curious spectacle to the friends of the colored race. Seriously, however, the status of the negro is improving. To turn him into a soldier is to conform to one of the conditions upon which the world accords respect. Notwithstanding the taint of color, a man who has stood face to face with an enemy, and sent him to his grave, running the risk of being sent there himself, is not to be treated with contempt. It is becoming clearer than ever that the war will finish Slavery, but what else it may do or not do is among the secrets of the future."

The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"*There is no fear that this great concession of material interest by the Confederate States will be misunderstood. Whenever it is made*, no one will think of ascribing it to philanthropic principle as defined by European ethics. It will be dictated by necessity, and whatever merit it claims will belong to it as an offering on the shrine of patriotic duty. * * * Mr. Jefferson Davis' practical rejoinder to the 'Emancipation Decree' and the levy of black troops in the North will therefore stand on quite as good a moral footing as the hostile measures which have called it forth. It will be a surrender to unwelcome necessity only resorted to as preferable to defeat the great objects really contended for in the war. The condition of the negroes emancipated as a reward for military service in the South will, moreover, be at least as good as that of the blacks in the States of the Union, in none of which—with the single exception of Vermont—do they enjoy equal civil and political rights, notwithstanding the readiness with which their services are enlisted and the pretensions made on their behalf.

The London *Morning Post* thinks that, independently of the obvious importance of such a measure as directly strengthening the hand of the Confederate commanders, there are many other considerations which combine to render the present resolution a masterpiece of policy. The great experiment is one not free from difficulty, but it may possibly prove conclusive to the issue of the war, both by reason of the immense reinforcement which it will place at the disposal of Lee and Beauregard, and through the advantageous moral impression which it will, on so many grounds, exercise on the various views and policy of Europe.

THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER.

From the Times, Sept. 8.

The shelling of the city has already commenced; but, so far as it can have gone yet, it is a mere act of authority. Hardly sufficient time is said to have been allowed for the women and children, or even for the subjects of foreign powers, to escape. The destruction of the city, even by long-range firing, may greatly depress the South, as it will certainly fill the North with all the fury of satisfied revenge. But, as a Southern journal says, the mere shelling of the city and the destruction of empty houses are of minor importance. The final struggle must be between the forces under Gen. Beauregard and the troops of Gen. Gillmore, and if the latter can be assisted by the gunboats the contest must be decisive. If Charleston falls at last, and the Federals can able to occupy the hated spot, there is no doubt it will be a terrible disaster to the Confederates. Its possession will cut the connection between Wilmington and Savannah, and enable the Federals to treat some part of South Carolina as they have already treated Mississippi and Louisiana. The mere closing of Charleston as a port of entry will be a great injury to the Confederacy. Hitherto, blockade runners have gone in and out of the harbor, even while the terrible bombardment of the 23d was going on. *Two blockade runners are said to have entered.* Indeed, the worst result of the possession of the seaport towns on the Atlantic by the Federals would be that it would enable them still farther to prevent supplies of arms or of the necessaries of life reaching the Southern population. That was the great danger of the South from the first, and a wiser policy at Washington would probably have avoided the vast waste of blood and treasure that has taken place in the maintenance of enormous armies for the invasion and occupation of Southern territory, and would have thrown all the energies of the North into the maintenance of a blockade sufficiently strict to prevent the South receiving any important supplies from abroad. The Federals are conscious that this has been the weak point in their attack, and when Mr. Seward complains so bitterly that the South has received support and favor from abroad, this is the feeling he really expresses. The North would have liked us to have done their blockading work for them by not allowing our merchants to supply the demands of the South. They are aware that it was of cardinal importance to them to prevent this, and they are angry with us because we have not prevented it for them. But they ought to have looked after their own business better. It is the mere intemperate passion of an ungraded Democracy to be infuriated with us because they have not taken care of themselves.

From the London Star, Sept. 8.

A Southern paper complains, with amazing simplicity, that the Yankees get the largest possible guns to carry the heaviest possible shot—themselves keeping out of range of the Confederate artillery. If the men who are then overmatched were fighting in a good cause, we could profoundly pity them for the inferiority of their weapons. But it is not at Charleston that Southern men can call the sympathy or the commiseration of Englishmen. Charleston has made itself infamous by the boldness of its blasphemy and its crime. It is a nest of man-stealers and woman-dogers. It is the ringleader in rebellion against a Government that enrolled all others in the freedom it assumed to slay subjects. It is the capital of the new civilization—the cathedral of the new religion. It is the type and corner-stone of the doctrine that liberty and equality are hateful. It has set itself against all that we count true in morals and valuable in fact. If it perish, it will perish only in the hardihood of audacious wrong.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE CASE OF MR. BELSHAW.

Mr. Belshaw, the British subject who was treated with so much barbarity by the Confederates, in Mobile, being conscripted at Montgomery, Ala., he refused to serve in their army, has addressed a letter to Earl Russell on the subject. He simply states the circumstances under which he came to be in Alabama, and narrates the gross cruelties to which he was subjected, and concludes by asking the Lordship to demand indemnification on his behalf for the loss and sufferings he has undergone.

THE TRADE BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND THE BERMUDAS.

The steamer *Merlin* had arrived at Liverpool with Bermuda dates to the 26th August, and nearly 1,000 bales of cotton. When she left Bermuda the blockade breakers *Juno* and *Florida* were in the harbor, having again successfully run the blockade of a Southern port. The trade between Wilmington and Bermuda was rapidly increasing, and hardly a day elapsed without one or two arrivals from and departures for Wilmington. An immense stock of cotton was accumulating at Bermuda in consequence of some of the heavier blockade-runners preferring that port to Nassau, the latter now being deemed rather dangerous, owing to the Federal cruisers.

THE SUMTER RUNS THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

The celebrated *Sumter*, *alias Gibraltar*, ran the blockade of Charleston on the morning of the 23d ult. She had on board two 300-pounders and four 200-pounders.

THE QUEEN.

Queen Victoria left Germany on the 7th for England. Her Majesty is represented to have been much benefited by the repose she has enjoyed.

SMALL VESSELS-OF-WAR.

Admiral Dacres, of the Channel fleet, and the officers of his squadron, were recently entertained by the Corporation of Glasgow. After the banquet he made a brief speech, in the course of which he said: "The great question in case of war would not be, how many iron-clads we had, but what nation would sweep the seas of its opponents! He had seen yards there that could build a vessel in a year, he meant such a vessel as the *Royal Oak*. Times, however, were not the vessels we should want. We should want hundreds of vessels like the *Alabama*, that everybody had heard of, and which the Americans were now suffering from. He did not mean to reflect on the Admiralty in adverting to this question of small vessels. It would be very unbecoming in him if he did, for he knew that the Duke of Somerset, in a speech he made recently, was exactly of the same opinion he had expressed."

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

From the London Standard, Sept. 8.

The Confederate Loan, in consequence of the news in the early hours of business, receded at once to 25 to 20 discount. The quotation then went to 30, buyers, and afterwards again slightly rallied, being eventually marked 20 to 25 discount.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

WILL THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN ACCEPT?

Correspondence of the London Times.

The Emperor Napoleon's departure for Biarritz, first announced for the 7th, and then postponed till the 10th, may very possibly, it is now said, be still further delayed. Cabinet councils have been frequent since His Majesty's return from Chalons, and there seems to be a great deal going on in high places. It is not, I believe, any one great question that thus occupies the Government, but several of more or less interest. There is reason for believing that the Mexican affair is prominent among them. Will the coolness that has arisen between Paris and Vienna—and which really exists, although its degree has been exaggerated in certain journals—be likely to diminish the probability of the Archduke's acceptance of the Mexican crown? Some persons would fain have us believe that the Franco-Prusso-Russian alliance, of which there has been such great talk lately, has much to do with the deliberations of the Emperor and his Ministers. All that has been said about that alliance is entirely premature. That the idea of it has been conceived, and that efforts have been made in that direction, is doubtless true, but it is erroneous to affirm that these efforts have already produced a positive and important result. As regards the present situation of affairs, it may perhaps best be summed up by saying that France is not yet so detached from the Powers with which she has lately been acting for an alliance or an understanding approaching to it to have come about between her and the other two great Powers. Such an alliance is not likely to be effected by M. Bismarck's desperate scrambles to retrieve the wretched position he has made for himself and his Sovereign in Europe, but only by great concessions to Poland on the part of Russia. When you hear of these having been made, you may begin to attach credit to the reports of an alliance, which some persons have lately told us is already as good as entered into, although those same persons now begin to speak less confidently. As regards the feelings entertained toward Austria there seems no doubt that in the highest quarters here, there existed the delusion that Austria, even when England stood still, would still go on arm and arm with France, and would not recoil from a war in company. M. de Metternich is considered to be in great measure the cause of the French Government *having been thus misled, and you will remember that* some time ago it was stated that he had been checked in Vienna for the lengths to which his partiality to France was leading him.

It is rumored in Paris this afternoon that the French naval force on the coast of Mexico is about to be increased. This may be taken in connection with what I have above mentioned, that the affairs of Mexico, and the complications they may lead to, have formed one of the subjects that have chiefly engaged the attention of recent Cabinet councils. There are persons who think there is yet a chance that the Mexican business may lead to great advantage for the Confederate cause in America, and this notwithstanding that the representations on the subject made from Washington to Paris are reported to have been very mild.

As regards the decision of the Archduke Maximilian, it seems probable that this month will not expire without its becoming positively known. At least, it is expected that the Mexican deputation sent to wait upon him will arrive in France in ten or twelve days, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 16th ultimo, and will leave Paris on the 20th instant for the Archduke's residence near Trieste, to hand him the decree of the Mexican Notables and ask him to go and reign over them as soon as possible. It is said they want very much to have him installed in his capital by the 1st of January. Three of the eight persons who are to form the deputation are already in France.

MORE SPECULATIONS.

Correspondence of the London News.

Paris, Sunday, Sept. 6.

The *Pays* is instructed to give out that there is now no doubt whatever of Archduke Maximilian's acceptance of the offered crown. This assertion coincides with a rumor which some of the Government organs assiduously circulate that the Emperor of Austria having failed in his object at Frankfort is now frightened at the threatened loss of the French alliance, and feels the necessity of doing his best to propitiate Napoleon III. On the other hand, the *Memor*, a young journal, which occasionally gives evidence of mysterious inspiration, says that in spite of the tenderness with which Austria is yet treated in official spheres, it "thinks it knows" that the Government no longer places any serious reliance on the concurrence of the Cabinet of Vienna in the solution of the Polish question, and that it sees with satisfaction the efforts making by Prussia to obtain concessions from Russia, which that power seems disposed to make. It is hard to know where the truth lies. The rumors accredited in "well informed circles" are of a most contradictory character. Upon the whole, however, I think there can be no doubt of a serious coolness between France and Austria; and notwithstanding the confident assertion of the *Pays*, I entertain a very great doubt whether the Archduke Maximilian will be permitted to share the very bad throne on which the Emperor Napoleon has got himself into in Mexico.

In connection with this momentous subject, the following passage in the *Indépendance Belge* is worth attention:

"Notwithstanding the denials of the fact that Mr. Dayton has made observations to M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the subject of the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, I am assured that the question has been virtually discussed, though in a moderate form, by the representative of this Government at Washington. Mr. Dayton has reminded the French Minister of Mr. Seward's declaration of March 2, 1863, and has protested by anticipation against any change in the Government of Mexico by foreign interference."

The pamphlet, at which I sent a long analysis on Thursday, is well described by the *Indépendance* as "a heap of contradictions, erroneous assertions, false notions, adventurous prognostics, and incoherent political views." Nevertheless, it has made so much sensation in Paris that the *Pays* has been ordered to relieve the Government from the responsibility of it by the following gingerly declaration: "We have read this pamphlet. We do not think it possible to attribute to it any official origin. Moreover, we have not remarked in it any new view, and it does not appear to us to deserve the noise which has been made about it."

It is worth while to observe how carefully the *Pays* abstains from indicating a single word of blame upon the doctrines of the pamphlet, which advocates the recognition of the South as a necessary complement of the conquest of Mexico. All that the *Pays* objects to is, that unnecessary exception has been made by arguments which are "not new," and which the *Pays* would insinuate are so true that no one thinks of disputing them. The fact is, that the pamphlet, whoever may be its author, does accurately represent the wishes, at least, if not the designs of the French Emperor. A robust faith in the Sonora mines is an inexhaustible source of wealth is said to have possession of the mind of the sovereign who, we are told (and most justly told) by the pamphlet, is personally responsible for the Mexican expedition. *It has been reported* on the Bourse that at some of the recent ministerial councils M. Fould and M. Rouher ventured to say very energetically, that the mines in the eyes of men of business were not worth sixpence as a security. Their unromantic opinions, however, were overruled, and inasmuch as France is to stand surety, the subscribers to the Mexican loan need not trouble themselves about the validity of the principal pledge.

Although some journals state that the Count de Montholon, the late Consul at New-York, who has been called home to be made Ambassador to Mexico, will not go out so long as the Government of that country remains in a provisional state, the *France* announces that, by desire of the Emperor, he will proceed to his new post immediately.

THE LATE SECOURES—MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Paris, Sunday, Sept. 6.

To-day's *Siècle* refuses to believe that the late *brochure* on Mexico is a declaration of the Emperor's policy. It cannot think that the Imperial Government would now recognize the Confederate States, they being evidently on the brink of destruction. But the expression of this doubt is far from being sincere. It is but a safe way of blaming the retrograde foreign policy of the Cabinet of the Tuileries. Were a more direct mode adopted, an *avertissement*, or most probably suspension, would be the penalty. M. Guéroult, in a covert way, expresses an opinion that nothing is more logical than that the ally of the Czar should be the ally of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and that when Monravieff's atrocities can be passed over in silence by the Emperor it is consistent in him to support the slaveholders of the Confederate States. From the tone to which I allude you may gather that the intention is entertained of recalling the army of occupation from Mexico, whatever there may be of recalling Marshal Forey. France, the author says, has won after no vain glory, in short, the only idea for which her soldiers fought across the Atlantic is that of an extension of territory with the end of keeping the United States from spreading themselves beyond their actual limits. But from the *arrière pensée* which we can detect through out this publication it is evident that France desires to curtail them also of many of the States already in their possession.

Mr. Seward's last circular has not been well received by the French Government. In the *Moniteur*, no less than in each of the semi-official organs, the *Times'* remarks on it have been published in the same column.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

"The deputation," says *La France*, "appointed by the Assembly of Notables of Mexico to wait on the Archduke Maximilian, is composed of eight persons. Three of the members—M. Gutierrez de Estrada, the President, M. José Maria Hidalgo, and M. Antonio Escandron—are already in France. The five others embarked on the 16th ult., at Vera Cruz, on board the *Tampico*, which is expected at St. Nazaire about the 16th inst. The deputation will leave Paris on the 20th for the chateau of Miramar, near Trieste, where the Archduke resides, to deliver to him the official decree of the Assembly of Notables, and to solicit him to accept the crown of Mexico. If the Prince consents, he will be requested to go as soon as possible to reside in the midst of the people who have chosen him, and great importance is attached to his taking the direction of affairs from the 1st of January next."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* again announces the acceptance of the throne by the Archduke Maximilian, and adds:

"Since the opening of the negotiations the Archduke has only stipulated two conditions, viz.: Spontaneous and unanimous appeal from the Mexican people, and the moral and material cooperation of the Western Powers in the establishment of a respected and stable Government."

The official Vienna *Evening Post* publishes the following in conspicuous type:

"It is quite natural that the development of Mexican affairs should also be watched in Austria with lively interest, after the name of a conspicuous member of the Imperial House has been brought into connection with the question. Contradictory reports of a decision having been already arrived at affords us the opportunity of declaring that we are again able to affirm the position stated by us upon the 4th ult. to be in no way changed."

THE RUMORED LOAN.

The *Pays* asserts that the Mexican loan will really be in the market in a short time. Negotiations to that end, it is reported, are going on with capitalists in England and France. Part of the loan will be used to reimburse the French Government, a portion to pay the debts due to foreign Powers, and the remainder devoted to the reorganization of Mexico.

The *Gazette de France* gives the following particulars of the rumored Mexican loan: It is to consist of seven hundred millions of francs, whereof two hundred will be appropriated to indemnify France for the costs of the intervention, and the remaining five hundred will provide for the necessities of the new Government to be installed in Mexico. The loan is to be charged upon the Sonora mines, and guaranteed by France, and it will be negotiated with German, English and French bankers.

GEN. MARQUEZ HONORED.

An Imperial decree appoints the Mexican Gen. Marquez Commander of the Legion of Honor.

The City Article of the London *Times* says of this:

"A rich surprise was caused to-day by the statement from Paris that the Mexican Gen. Marquez has been nominated by imperial decree Commander of the Legion of Honor. This person, who has long been one of the most energetic chieftains of the ecclesiastical party, has far distanced all his competitors, including even Miramon, by the ferocity of his career, and stands charged with some of the worst outrages ever committed in Mexico on foreign citizens. *After the fall of Vera Cruz*, the fact that Marquez was known to be at the head of a force in the neighborhood of the capital is stated to have spread consternation among all the inhabitants, which was appeased only by a notification that Gen. Forey had sent orders to him not to enter. It is to be presumed that, either directly or indirectly, the Emperor Napoleon will cause the civilized world to be acquainted with the reasons which are considered to have rendered the bestowal of this honor expedient; but in the absence of explanation it seems calculated to offend the moral sense which hitherto has sympathized with the French Government in their determination to put an end to Mexican horrors."

THE FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 4.

The authorization which the Emperor has given the *Florida* to repair her hull and damaged machinery causes the most profound sensation here. Although done in the name of the law, it is regarded as little short of a recognition of the Confederate States. The cordiality which, at the centre of the Minister of Marine, the Port Admiral extended to the crew of this privateer, was not of so much consequence as the decree in to-day's *Moniteur*. The maritime code, while in case of the Government being neutral, strictly prohibiting "every Frenchman, under any pretence whatsoever, to aid in building or fitting out a vessel of war or privateer, belonging to either of the belligerent parties," allows such ships when weather-bound or not seaworthy to demand and receive shelter in a French harbor. This was given in a most cordial way to a ship's crew who had just destroyed a merchant vessel. The news has arrived that the sailors of the *Florida* carried with them the spoils of the vessel they have lately sunk, and were suffered to dispose of them. This is also a flagrant breach of the twenty-first article of the Code Napoleon. But so great an influence was brought to bear on the Brest authorities in this matter as on the Chambery gaolers when Cerisier de Gala was recommended to their kindness by an agent of the Empress. The "black man" has had a busy day in cajoling the editors of the liberal journals to abstain from expressing their real opinions on this event.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Ministerial councils continued of very frequent occurrence in Paris. The Emperor presided at one on the 7th, and another was to be held on the 8th inst.

Lord Clarendon had had an audience of the Emperor.

The French pamphlet on "France, Mexico and the Confederate States" is still debated. According to one report, the pamphlet was written at the expense of Erlanger, the Confederate loan contractor, and was intended to support that falling speculation.

The Paris Bourse on the 7th was steady. Rentes closed at 69.30.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Grand Duke Constantine had returned to Warsaw, and was about to proceed from there to the Crimea. There were rumors that the Duke of Leuchtenberg would soon replace the Grand Duke Constantine in Poland.

St. Petersburgh advices represent that there was a growing hope that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed.

Engagements between the insurgents and the Russians continue to be daily reported. *La France* says: "We are inclined to apprehend that the party averse to an arrangement predominates in the Councils of St. Petersburgh. Some reforms will probably be conceded, but they will be of an unimportant character."

The *Patrie* says: "Letters received here from Berlin, treating of the attempts made by Prussia to induce Russia to make satisfactory concessions to the Western Powers, assert that they did not meet with much success. The concessions which Russia intends to make are of very little importance."

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Calcutta and China mails arrived at Suez on the 4th September. The following are the telegrams received:

Calcutta, Monday, Aug. 17.

Grey shirtings and mule twist firm. The result of the indigo crop is still uncertain. Exchange on London, 2s. ⅛d. Freights advancing.

Bombay, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Exchange on London 2s. ¼d. Freights dull.

Canton, Tuesday, July 28.

Grey shirtings and mule twist higher. Tea lower. Exchange on London 4s. 10d.

Shanghai, Wednesday, July 22.

Affairs in China generally quiet. Cholera is raging at Shanghai. Civil war had commenced in Japan.

The relations with foreigners are said to be pacific.

A treaty of Commerce has been concluded between China and Denmark.

Silk quiet. Settlements 200 bales. Exchange on London 4s. 5d. Freights 70s.

Melbourne, Sunday, July 26.

The shipments of Gold since the departure of the last mail amount to 123,700 ounces. Trade dull.

The new tariff bill has passed the Assembly.

The natives of Waitara, New-Zealand, had declared war, and 5,000 of them have taken the field. Gen. Cameron has withdrawn his troops for the defence of Auckland.

Markets.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Sept. 8—P. M.

Cotton—Very buoyant and excited. Sales Monday and Tuesday about 45,000 bales, of which rather more than one-half are for export and speculation. Prices generally are called ¼d. ⅛d. above last Friday.

Trade at Manchester—Yarns very firm at advancing prices, but the yarn of to-day's market is not developed in the piece of the fabric.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Bigland, Aytes & Co. report Flour nominally, 6d. a bbl. dearer. Wheat in good consumptive demand, at 2d. ⅛ cental advance. Red Winter, 8s. 8d. ⓐ 9s. 1d. Indian Corn advanced to 31s. 3d. ⓐ 31s. 6d. for mixed. Oats ruling quietly.

Provisions—Beef and Pork unchanged. Bacon quiet. Tallow inactive, but steady. Lard unchanged; sales at 58s. ⓐ 62s.

Produce—Ashes quiet. Pots, 32s. 3d. ⓐ 32s. 6d. Sugar continues in languid demand. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Fish Oils unchanged. Linseed Oil quiet, but steady. Rosin—No sales. Spirits of Turpentine quiet. American nominal. Petroleum very strong, at 2s. 2d. for refined, and higher prices demanded. Crude 8½d. coming with £22 demanded.

London Markets—Wheat, in sale, dearer for English. Foreign also firm at extreme rates. Sugars quiet and unchanged. Refined quiet. Coffee active and firm. Tea unaltered. Rice steady. Tallow dull at 57s. 6d. ⓐ 58s.

Liverpool Brown Market—Yarns and goods very steady. Consols, on the 6th, were done at 90⅝ ⓐ ⅞ discount. Market unaltered. American securities still advancing.

Very Latest per Hecla Via Queenstown.

Liverpool, Wednesday Sept. 9.

The *Times* City Article of to-day says:

"The belief gains strength that a general arrangement of the Mexican debt will be proposed under French auspices, but it is not likely that any definite conditions will be announced until the acceptance of the throne now offered to Maximilian by the Government shall have been formally notified. Spanish Passives have advanced ⅛, viz.: 35¼ to ⅜ and the Internal is now at 29⅝ to ¾ on the faith that the Government will take some action on the subject upon the meeting of the Cortes. At the winding up of the South Sea Company in February, 1856, a sum of £44,000 was preserved, to meet any liabilities that might subsequently arise. Seven years have now elapsed, and it is proposed to distribute the final balance, which, it is said, will admit of a payment of £4 5s. per cent. to each proprietor. The increase of the Petroleum trade rapidly continues. According to the last accounts, the shipments from New-York since the beginning of the present year reached 13,560,000 gallons, valued at £1,016,000 sterling, while those from Philadelphia have been 4,000,000 gallons, value £300,000, and a large proportion of the Crude, all being sent from thence."

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Cotton—The sales of cotton to-day reach 20,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, and quotations have advanced ⅛d. ⓐ ¼d. since yesterday.

Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

Provisions—The market is steady.

Produce—The market is steady.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Consols close at 90⅞ for money.

American Stocks—Illinois Central Shares 5⅞ ⓐ 6⅞ discount; Erie Railroad 60⅞ ⓐ 60⅞.

The Burning of the Government Bakery.—A further examination of the alleged arson case—the burning of the bakery on Jan. 1, at No. 72 Fulton-street, by, as is alleged, John T. Wilson and seven others—was resumed yesterday, before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. Mrs. Margaret Larkin, the complainant, was subjected to a searching cross-examination. Nothing of importance beyond what appeared on the direct examination was elicited. The examination is to be resumed to-day.

[Advertisement.]

"What to Do."—In choosing a calling for life, our natural abilities, adapting us to the one or the other pursuit, should be considered—Can we succeed best as a mercantile or professional man? As an artist or a mechanic? An engineer, navigator, or inventor? For full particulars, read the Phrenological Journal, at $1 50 a year, or 15 cents a number.

Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The rose that all are praising may not suit the tastes of those fastidious persons who are more nice than wise; but about the hat that all are praising there can be no mistake, and our readers will guess at once that it can be none other than the unrivaled Fall style issued by Knox, and pronounced by all a *chef d'œuvre* of taste and elegance. Call at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and see it.

[Advertisement.]

Attention is most respectfully invited to an advertisement in to-day's Times, on the Fifth Page, entitled "Veronica Quinquefolia—The Great Cure." Scott & Co., Chemists, No. 765 Broadway. Send stamp for *Book of Health*, plain and gilt.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fletcher's Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MEMORANDA.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

Sun rises.....	6 47	Sun sets.....	5 50
Moon sets...12 21			

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	2 32	Gov. Island..	3 27
Hell Gate..	4 49		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Sept. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Adriatic, (Br.,) Nicholson, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Steamer J. B. Thompson, McKay, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Success, Chase, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; J. Bright, Dewar, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Ocean House, (Br.,) Weldon, Matanzas, J. S. Ward & Co.

Brigs Alruccabah, Bray, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Jason Adriana, (Dutch,) Franken, Baltimore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary McRae, (Br.,) Beckett, Cadiz, H. Wachsshingen; J. Titus, Snow, Port-au-Prince, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Anna, (Br.,) Gray, Dublin, G. T. Bulley; Portia, (Br.,) Down, Philadelphia, E. Dinsmore & Co.; Excelsior, (Prussian) Bernstein, McCall & Tyth; Geo. Kent, (Ham.,) Reimer, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Annie Lizette, (Br.,) Slocum, St. John, N. B., D. E. De Wolf; Myrtle, Young, Newark, H. S. Rackett; Lucy Ames, Walker, Sandy Hook, W. S. Brown & Co.; A. Kipling, McFadden, Pembroke, John Boynton & Son; F. French, Loveland, Washington, Van Brunt & Slight; Velocity, Rich, Fall River, T. E. Chase; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Macedonia, Lieut.-Commander S. B. Luce, Madeira Aug. 29. Had some very heavy weather on the passage.

U. S. gunboat Rhode Island, Commander Norton, St. George, Bermuda, and 20 hours from Fortress Monroe.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.) McOuskey, Liverpool 8th, at 4½ P. M., and Queenstown 9th, at 2½ P. M., with mdse. and 140 cabin passengers to Cunard.

U. S. transport Empire City, Baxter, Fort Royal Sept. 18, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, 53d, in co. with transport Mississippi, having in tow steamer Connecticut.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Lorigan & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daloell.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. E. Cromwell.

Steamer Winchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Bristol, Cheitle, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer W. Waite, Weaver, Philadelphia.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Waite, Liverpool 47 ds., with coal and 27 passengers to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Arnold Bunsen, (Prus.,) Hashagen, Rotterdam 39 ds., with mdse. and 45 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co.

Ship Golden Fleece, (of Boston,) Manson, Liverpool 39 ds., with salt to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Ship Bloomite & Peanut, (Fr.,) Garay, Havre 42 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Vitula, (of Boston,) Burtley, Cardiff 34 ds., with iron to Samuel G. Reed & Co.

Ship Endymion, (Br., of Liverpool,) Williams, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & O. A. De Wolf.

Ship Moravia, (new,) Patten, Bath, Me., 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Grummar, (Nor.,) Nelleson, Marseilles 64 ds., and Gibraltar 43 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Sept. 4, lat. 42 56, lon. 46 18, saw ship R. E. Milne, abandoned and full of water, (before reported.)

Bark Seventeenth Mai, (Nor.,) Faulkinberg, Cardiff 56 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Rochester, (Br., of New-Glasgow,) H. B. Anley, Shields, 49 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Parole, (Br., of Halifax,) H. B. Fraser, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Ariel, (Br.,) Gluck, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Burgess & Co. Will load for Vera Cruz.

Bark Sir James Brown, (Ham.,) Frahm, Rosebush 49 ds., with mdse. and 140 passengers to R. Slosson & Son.

Brig Jane Benson, (Br., of Sunderland,) Elliott, Galway 21 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Venus, (of Poole,) Dunning, Fogo, N. F., 18 ds., in ballast to E. L. Booth & Co.

Brig Rolly, Saunders, Rondout, for Boston, and sld.; Schr. Nancy Mills, of Milford, hence for Boston, with a load of corn, went ashore on Hunt's Neck, Hell Gate, but came off at high water, without damage and proceeded.

Schr. Althea, Cassidy, Morris Island 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Henry Oxnie, Brown, Rondout, for Boston, and sailed.

Schr. Rothen, (of Castine,) Connolly, Gibara 8 ds., with sugar to Elder & Houghton.

Schr. John H. French, Crossman, Rondout, with coal for Boston, and sailed.

Schr. E. F. Cushing, Clark, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland, Conn., mdse.

Schr. Melbourne, Mason, Newburgh, for Gardiner.

Schr. Speedwell, ——, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Benjamin Brown, Ingraham, Warren, in ballast.

Schr. Peter Prescott, New-Bedford 2 ds.

Schr. W. Maynard, Crowley, New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Witch, Tyler, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. Charles Henry, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Mercelia, Chase, Hilton Head 11 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Vendovi, Bray, Newark, with iron for Wareham.

Sloop Thomas Hall, Hall, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamers Thomas Sparks, Trade Wind.

Ships James Foster, Jr., Elizabeth, Andrew Jackson.

Barks Ella, Gazelle.

Brig Cleveragh, and a number of schooners.

Ist—Steamship Daniel Webster, with troops.

Steam transports Albany, Ellen S. Terry and Dudley Dock, for Newbern, N. C.

Miscellaneous.

Brig George Burnham, from Baltimore for Boston, put back to Annapolis Roads on the 18th, having lost fore and main topmasts during a squall on the 15th, off